THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE DEADLOCK BROKEN.

The House Prepares to Resume Legislative Business.

Adjournment Taken After a Contest of Six Days.

Advantage Gained by the Opponents of the Tax Bill.

Coke Defends the President's Message in the Senate.

The Deadlock Broken.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The opening of to-day's developments in the deadlock in the house of representatives was marked by a sharp passage at arms. The house met in continuation of the session of Wednesday, the 11th of April.

Reed of Maine, instantly demanded the regular order.

Randall of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent to make a statement, but was shut off by shouts of "regular order" from the republican side.

Cox of New York moved to adjourn.

At the demand of Reed the yeas and nays were ordered on this motion. The house by vote of [illegible] to 143 refused to adjourn. The announcement was received with loud cheers from the republicans.

For a moment the democrats seemed taken back, but McMillin of Tennessee soon moved a call of the house to compel the attendance of absentees.

Reed attempted to make a point of order against the motion, but the speaker decided against him.

On a viva voce vote the demand for a call was refused and on a standing vote the democrats successfully ... and votes against their own motion in order to allow another vote to adjourn, which was moved by Cox in the hope that stragglers enough had come into the house since the first vote to change the result.

A yea and nay vote on this motion resulted: Yeas, 148; nays, 132. So the house was declared adjourned. The democrats in their turn raised loud cheers in the hall with their applause to celebrate the breaking of the great deadlock in its ninth day. The house adjourned until to-morrow.

Randall's purpose in seeking the floor was to present a resolution devoting three days in December next to the consideration of the direct tax bill. It is stated that the resolution will be reported to the house to-morrow by the committee on rules.

Reason for the Opposition.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—It was broadly hinted that the obstructive tactics ostensibly against the direct tax bill were really in a large part directed against the swamp land bill. As it is, the special orders made by the house on recommendation of the committee on rules, covering last week have all been swept aside.

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar, except as otherwise noted, were the following: Senate bill, adversely, for the relief of captains, pilots, engineers and mates of steam vessels, indefinitely postponed; senate bill, adversely, to increase the pay of army chaplains, indefinitely postponed.

Stewart offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the secretary of state for information as to the case of John Prussia, a naturalized American citizen, who has been impressed into the military service of France.

The motion to refer the president's annual message was taken up and Coke addressed the senate. Speaking of the surplus in the treasury, he said that the causes which took that money needlessly from the pockets of the people and the channels of trade were continuing, and produced more aggravated results each successive year. Unless the causes were removed or modified, a calamity fatally involving all industrial interests of the country must follow. In view of this emergency the president had urgently recommended such revision of tariffs and reduction of duties on imports as would reduce the revenues to meet the request for the support of the government. The president was simply voicing the demand that came from the people of the whole country. Coke said that consumers did not complain of the tax on distilled spirits, malt liquors and tobacco, as that tax added nothing to the cost of living, and it was not strange that the president should recommend its retention, and that the necessary reduction of revenue be made by cutting down the tariff taxes. If the reduction should be made in this way five dollars of tribute paid by the people to manufacturers would be cut off for every dollar cut off from the revenue. High tariff protection was defended on the ground of the necessity of protecting American labor against European pauper competition. A more false, heartless and groundless pretext had never been invented to justify or cover up a great wrong. It was on the farmers of the country that the protective tariff fell with most crushing weight. Wool should be placed on the free list, but it ought to be done in the interest of the consumer, not of the manufacturer. To allow the manufacturer of free untaxed wool 40 or 50 per cent. protection for manufacture would be an outrage. He argued that sugar was the best revenue paying item on the tariff list and the one carrying with it less of incidental burden than any other, and thought it would therefore be wise to leave the duty on sugar as it was. The attention of the people could not be diverted from the question at issue by the sectional "bloody shirt" canvass, already commenced by the republican party for the purpose of blinding the people with passion so they might not see how and by whom they were being plundered.

At the close of Coke's speech the senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the admission of South Dakota and the organization of the territory of North Dakota.

Turpie spoke in opposition to the bill of the majority of the committee and in support of that of the minority. South Dakota, he said, was not a territory or division of the union. It was merely a geographical expression. He denied the right of the people of the territory to establish a division of it, and said that the people of the whole union had a right to be heard as to the propriety of such division. There had been no expression of the popular will at the convention held in Aberdeen last December. The people of the whole territory were against division and desired an enabling act as provided in the minority bill.

Cullom spoke in favor of the majority bill. Reviewing the history of the question he declared that in every instance where a vote was taken in favor of admission of the state of South Dakota republican senators had voted for it, and the democrats all against it, and when the bill went to the house of representatives that distinguished democratic body referred it to the committee on territories where it was at once reported back adversely. This territory had been knocking at the doors of congress for years with a population very much larger than any other territory ever admitted as a state. The opposition to the admission of Dakota was based on the fact that the democrats did not want any further political complications thrust upon the country until after the next presidential election.

Butler of South Carolina said that he had voted steadily to admit the whole of Dakota as a state and would do so now.

McCullom, continuing, said the figures of the electoral college will not be changed before 1892. "You may prevent us changing the figures through the admission of South Dakota but we intend to change the figures by an honest vote of the states already in. I think I am warranted in saying that this bill has come to be a subject of a serious caucus convention by the democrats of the two houses and I suppose it has been decreed that no bill shall pass congress admitting Dakota as a state until after the next presidential election."

Mr. Butler—"I am sure my friend from Illinois will not require the votes of that territory at the next election. I understand he has been announced as a republican candidate. I think he will have enough votes without Dakota."

Cullom, smiling—"I thank you, but I still would like to have them."

"Perhaps," Mr. Butler replied, "our amiable friend from Iowa may have something to say on the subject."

Allison intimated by signs that he had nothing to say.

"Then perhaps the senator from Vermont may have something to say," suggested Butler.

"I have nothing to say on the subject," was Edmunds' response.

The senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned till Monday.

Mormon Conference.

SALT LAKE, April 12.—The annual conference of the Mormon church which has closed a four days' session, brought people from all states and territories where there are Mormons. The feature of the occasion was an epistle signed by Wilford Woodruff, in behalf of the twelve apostles, which differs materially in tone from similar papers issued by his predecessors. It is an exhortation to the people to live pure lives, being simply such an epistle as any bishop or pastor of a Christian congregation might present to his flock. The late president, John Taylor, used to make use of these epistles to advocate polygamy and argue its rightfulness by reference to the old testament and alleged Mormon revelations, but President Woodruff has ignored the subject, evidently being determined to keep the church in line with the movement inaugurated a year ago to abolish the plural wife system. A significant circumstance is the fact that during the conference a young elder from the country named Clawson, being called on to preach, spoke in favor of the practice of polygamy, ever since which deep indignation has been expressed by the public, and interviews with leading Mormons prove that they are as deeply chagrined by the young man's reckless and unauthorized utterances as the others. The elder is openly censured and this advocacy of polygamy denounced by prominent churchmen as well as by the public, which believed in the fact that the practice had not been preached and with the adoption a year ago of the proposed state constitution forbidding it, the last of its advocacy had been heard. The sensation which Clawson's utterances occasioned and the earnestness with which his discourse is condemned and repudiated go far to prove that Mormons are sincere in their declarations in the press and on the witness stand that they have abandoned polygamy. The absence of any mention of it in Woodruff's epistle is favorably commented upon by the masses, both Mormons and gentiles, who begin to believe that the saints are sincere in their profession, especially as there is no evidence of a polygamous marriage having taken place for more than a year. The state and immigration booms continue. Mormons and gentiles are working harmoniously to bring in people and give an impetus to the growth and development of Salt Lake City.

CONKLING'S CONDITION.

The Ex-Senator Passes the Day Without Marked Change.

Physicians Consider that his Prospects have Improved.

Floods in the Upper Mississippi Threaten Great Damage.

Powderly Explains his Position in Regard to the Strike.

Conkling Improving.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The news from Conkling's sick chamber this morning was of a most cheering character, and there was every reason to believe the dread crisis has passed. Conkling spent one of the best nights since his illness.

Dr. Barker remarked: "On Tuesday I said the chances of recovery were one in a hundred, yesterday I said they were one in twenty-five, and to-day I say they are one in ten."

NEW YORK, April 12.—At 4:30 Dr. Barker issued a bulletin stating that Conkling was about the same. He has taken plenty of nourishment during the day, principally beef tea, and rested well. He was awake when the doctor was there, and recognizing him, shook his hand. Temperature and pulse are unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 12.—At 9:30 p. m. Dr. Barker said Mr. Conkling was a trifle better, but there is no particular gain. During the day his temperature and pulse were unchanged. Among the callers to-day were August Belmont and Col. Fred Grant.

Damage by Floods.

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., April 12.—Business men are deserting their stores to-day and if the ice gorge is not broken this afternoon the principal thoroughfares of the city will be inundated. Great excitement prevails. The flood is the greatest ever known in this vicinity. The loss by the destruction of the bridge between Grand Rapids and Centralia will aggregate $ 0,000.

ST. PAUL, April 12.—Water in the Mississippi passed the danger line for people on the flats on the northwest side of the river at 2 o'clock this morning. One or two families moved out yesterday, but before daylight this morning a number found it necessary to vacate. The water rose two feet between 2 and 3 o'clock this evening. At 8 o'clock the water stood thirteen feet at the signal service gauge. It rose this afternoon at the rate of three-fourths of an inch per hour. The danger from the flood on the flats west of Dakota avenue is also imminent.

Powderly on the Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—This week's Journal of United Labor will print three letters of Master Workman Powderly. In one of them he complains bitterly of the treatment the Knights of Labor receive at the hands of certain papers, and says: "An editorial in one of them takes me to task for entering into a compact with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to conduct the present strike on the C., B. & Q. road. I have entered into no compact. I cannot enter into any arrangement which will countenance handling of "Q" cars on the road by Knights of Labor. While I do not approve of strikes I will never lend my sanction or aid to knights or others to assist a corporation to break up any labor organization. The future welfare of the toiling masses is centered in the Knights of Labor more than any other order, and the man or woman who would destroy the hope of millions deserves the hatred and scorn of future ages."

Trouble Among the Brewers.

NEW YORK, April 12.—From present indications there will be a beer famine in this city after Monday next. Not only in this city will the dreaded famine spread, but in Newark, Elizabeth, Jersey City and Hoboken. The master brewers say that the days of labor unions picking out an individual brewer to boycott and ruin have passed away, and they have adopted the motto of the Knights of Labor: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Secretary Seifert of the United Brewers association when asked to-day if the contemplated lock-out was, as rumored in some quarters, only a bluff, replied: "No, sir, we mean just what we say. Next Monday if all the boycotts are not removed all the breweries will close."

"Will all the breweries outside of New York shut down?"

"No, only in New York and vicinity, but no beer will come to New York."

The master brewers publish an advertisement to-day quoting the resolution adopted Tuesday to the effect that if the boycott placed on them by the workmen of this city be not removed before the 16th inst. they will proceed to reorganize their working force, and inviting men who desire steady work in the breweries to register their names at headquarters by 10 o'clock to-day. Three hundred applicants for work registered their names and addresses. The secretary of the master brewers said if the boycott was not removed by Monday they will proceed to weed out the malcontents and fill their places. Men who work in the breweries show symptoms of alarm at the action of the employers, and many manifest a disposition to rebel against the Central Labor Union and take the disposition of the trouble into their own hands.

The master brewers yesterday received a dispatch saying the resolutions adopted by the United States Brewers association will be upheld and carried out to the letter. It was signed by the Chicago and Milwaukee brewers associations.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. J. B. Gregg.

In a recent article on modern missions the London Spectator says: "The plain truth about modern missionary work we believe to be this: It has become a profession, a most noble and very successful profession and, like every other profession has drawn to itself men of all kinds of whom a large majority are qualified by wiser disposition for its duties. At an expense of about a million pounds a year the Protestant churches send out to most parts of the heathen, and some parts of the Mussulman world, a perpetually renewed force of men and women, to teach to those who know them not, Christianity and civilization. Those men and women are of all sorts, some unfit, one or two in a thousand noble ... persons, in short—a few fit to a degree no words of ours will adequately describe, but a majority well qualified in extremely varied ways for the pure and somewhat duty they have to perform. Many are teachers, many preachers, many scholars, many, like Dr. Moffat, born rulers of men; but in all but a very few, there is one quality rare in any other profession—unstinted devotion to the work to be done. They can do it, living as quiet, hard working pastors in the tropics, they do it so, if it requires of them excessive toil, abstinence from all that is pleasant to man, the incessant facing of physical danger, including what is a moral certainty of death by torture, they accept those conditions, not boasting, not murmuring, as parts of the burden their consciences have placed upon their necks. The writer once knew one of them intimately who for twenty years preached in an African jungle under daily threats of death by torture; who was repeatedly ordered for execution, who nevertheless was a cheerful, even humorous man, with this one great sadness on his conscience—that he had once—he, a strict preacher of non-resistance—to save a girl from murder, knocked her assailant down. The majority are not called upon for this sacrifices, but everywhere they do their work—setting up an ideal which raises even heathenism, establishing Christian colonies, teaching native teachers—often, no doubt, in Africa, as Mr. Johnston says, in his cold yet sympathetic paper in the Nineteenth Century, horrible failures, but often also the first of entire districts—and everywhere spreading among barbarians the first ideas of a nobler and other life. We say distinctly, as the result of a life's experience, that this much is successfully done, and one frequently laymen whom the world would account undeserved done, too, by a few in whom varied experience, wide knowledge of many faiths, intense observations of lower races, have begotten something hardly distinguishable from an inner doubt. The profession, as a rule, conquers them all, producing among other things, a sort of horror, occasionally a most painful in its manifestations, of ceasing from direct labour "going," as they say "back from the plough." How it is possible for Christians of any sort to condemn such a profession with such results we can no more conceive than we can conceive how a Christian church can be fully alive, yet never wish to proselytise."

But then, these results are not conversions? Yes, they are, just as much conversions as St. Augustine's. Let us speak out the exact truth. We no more believe that the majority of converts anywhere in the tropics are men raised to the level, say, of English clergymen, than we believe that St. Augustine's or Offa's converts were. They are nothing of the kind. Ordinary intellectual acquiescence in Christianity as truer than any other faith, will no more turn a savage into a civilized man than it will turn a Bengalee into an Englishman. It took more than one generation, or three, to kill the brutality out of the Saxons; and it will take many to kill out the special predispositions of the tropical races towards evils—incontinence for one—which oftentimes they only dimly, and as it were at a distance, even see to be evils. There is always the difficulty, too, which, *pace* Dr. Taylor, has nothing on earth to do with Christianity, that the tropical man, when he drinks, longs to be drunk; and that the Christian missionary, unlike Manoo, Gautama, and Mahommed, is unable to say that drink *in se*, and apart from drunkenness, is inevitable damnation. But, nevertheless, there are converts, genuine converts, converts as complete and as sincere as were any of those made by the apostles. The missionary reports often use, though less now than formerly, a sickening religious phraseology; but we appeal to hostile critics to answer the question whether they have ever known a Christian native church in the tropics in which there were not one or two whom they excepted from all their doubts or censures, whom they felt to be utterly unlike all around, "Christian" as well as heathen, whom they could trust implicitly under all circumstances, and who were of themselves proof, positive proof, that there is nothing in race, nothing in climate, nothing in circumstance, which should ultimately prevent, in any corner of the world, the triumph of Christianity. The work is hard, but it is not hopeless; and the road to success does not lie through an *ad interim* teaching of false creeds.

The Belgian government's extraordinary expenditure for 1888 is estimated at [illegible]. This is mainly for new forts, military roads and artillery.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The Corner Stone of the New Presbyterian Church

Laid Yesterday Afternoon with Appropriate Exercises.

Addresses by Rev. G. P. Nichols of Denver and Others.

A Short Historical Sketch of the Church Organization.

The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church on the southeast corner of Bijou street and Nevada avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large audience. The exercises did not begin until half-past three o'clock. They were opened with a selection by the Firemen's band. The eighty-fourth Psalm was then read by the Rev. A. C. Peck, after which the work of laying the stone began. Rev. J. C. Black, the pastor of the church, who conducted the exercises, stated that the following articles would be placed in the stone: Copies of all the city papers of the most recent date, a directory of the city, ten different coins of the national currency, a programme of the exercises of the day, list of the subscribers to the building fund to date, various printed reports of the church, names of the architects and contractors of the building, and copies of the deeds of two lots which have been given to the church by Aldermen Hinesbaugh and Lawton.

Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., a former pastor of the church then offered a prayer of consecration, after which the audience joined in the singing of a hymn appropriate to the occasion. Rev. James B. Gregg then read the first sixteen verses of the fourth chapter of Ephesians. Mr. Black then introduced Rev. G. P. Nichols, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Denver, who made a brief address.

Dr. Nichols spoke of the propriety and fitness of building beautiful church edifices. He said that the church represented an eternal idea, and urged those who had inaugurated the new enterprise to go bravely forward. But a beautiful church building was nothing as compared with the work which was to be done within its walls in the building up of character. Dr. Nichols' address was closely listened to, and the speaker made a profound impression by his elegant diction and graceful delivery.

Mr. R. S. Roeschlaub, the architect of the structure, then made a brief statement regarding the dimensions of the building, and its heating and ventilating arrangements. He was followed by Colonel George De La Vergne in a few brief remarks. Mr. Black made the closing address, in which he stated the necessity which existed for the new church, and expressed the hope that all would feel it their privilege to aid in its erection. The exercises of the day were brought to a conclusion by the singing of the doxology and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Richard Montague.

The following historical sketch of the church appeared on the programme of exercises:

The First Presbyterian church of Colorado Springs was organized by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Colorado, Revs. E. B. Gage and S. Jackson, on the 21st of August, 1872, with eight members. Mr. Gage was stated supply from the organization of the church till October 1, 1873. During this time the older part of the present place of worship was erected. Rev. J. G. Lowrie supplied the church from October 1, 1873, till December 1, 1875, when Mr. Gage returned and remained with the church until December 1, 1878. Dr. Kirkwood began his work with the church April, 1879, and was soon after installed as pastor, thus being the first settled minister. His pastorate continued five years, during which time the parsonage was built and the church edifice enlarged.

The present pastor's connection with the church began June, 1884. The church became self supporting February, 1878, ten years ago. The membership then was [illegible] and now it is 284. Of the membership of 1878, only 42 are in the church now. Ours has been in the past a very fluctuating population. We are building this church so that in the future, as in the past, we may be able to welcome the invalid and the stranger.

The church, when completed, will be one of the finest public buildings in the city. The location is a prominent one, and is in easy access from the business portion of the city. The subscriptions to the building fund have been quite generous, and the building will be pushed to an early completion.

To Mr. Black, the pastor of the church, is due, in a great measure, the conception of the new church building. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the necessary funds to erect the structure, and mainly through his instrumentality a site so favorable was selected. Since he assumed the pastorate of the church it has steadily grown and the building of a new church edifice has become an actual necessity.

MUSIC IN MANITOU.

"The Mikado" Given by Juveniles at the Saratoga—Raymonds Still Lingering—An Early Season.

Manitou is beginning to have gay times already. Never before have pleasure seekers begun to arrive so early. The Cliff and Barker have remained open all winter and have done an exceptionally good winter business. At present the Raymond excursion party, together with other transient guests, are taxing the capacity of both these houses. The Barker already has all its cottages filled, and last night it was found necessary to put up cots in the parlors to accommodate applicants for entertainment. The Raymonds, who number about one hundred and forty, seem to be thoroughly enjoying their sojourn. Nearly all of them have visited the various places of interest within easy access, including the Cheyenne Canons, the caves, Rainbow falls, the Garden of the Gods, etc. They will remain until to-morrow.

The hotel proprietors look for a much larger influx of visitors than ever before, and the indications are all in that direction. There has been a large addition built onto the Cliff house during the past winter, which makes it the most capacious in the Western Saratoga, and the other hotels have been placed in thorough condition for the season's business. The Iron Springs will open on the first of June, and the remainder on or near the same date.

The event of the week was the juvenile "Mikado" at Saratoga hall last night. The entertainment was fairly well attended and was thoroughly enjoyable throughout. Although the music is rather difficult for juvenile voices, "The Mikado" is better adapted to childish performers than any modern comic opera. There is a quaint cuteness about the peculiar situations that adds to the attraction when the roles are assumed by juveniles. The entire cast was made up of Manitou children between the ages of six and fourteen. They have been faithfully and thoroughly trained by Miss Lizzie McAuley, who deserves much praise for the success of the entertainment. The audience was quite enthusiastic, and evinced their appreciation by frequent and hearty applause. The troupe seemed to enter into the spirit of the fun, and are all deserving of praise. Some of the solos were naturally a little weak, but all the choruses were excellent, and the dramatic features were far better than could have been expected from such youthful performers.

Of course Yum Yum was the centre of attraction. This part was taken by Alice Lueders, a sweet-faced and coquettish little golden-haired miss of nine years. She knew her lines perfectly and played her part with expression and zest that created both amusement and admiration. Mattie Green, as Nanki-Poo, made an excellent lover, and Miss Helen Green probably portrayed the author's intentions of Katasha better than many an older actress has done. Charlie Smiley did Ko-Ko, the lord high executioner, in a thorough and amusing manner, and his solos were frequently applauded. Gussie Manning as the Mikado deserves compliment for her dignity and perfect self-possession, and the latter characteristic can also be credited to her younger sister, Maggie Manning, who played Pitti-Sing. The solos of the three little maids, and also their acting, were heartily enjoyed and applauded, and in fact all the characters were well rendered. The stage settings and costumes were quaint and pretty, and Miss Ida Nichols accompanied the voices on the piano in an admirable manner.

The public schools of Manitou will close next Friday, and Professor Frowine has arranged an excellent programme of exercises. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged for this entertainment, and the proceeds will be devoted to the school library.

Midland Meeting.

DENVER, April 12.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Colorado Midland was held in Colorado Springs to-day. Several important matters were considered. One of them is understood to be the extension of the line into western Colorado and Utah.

Prohibition in New York.

ALBANY, April 12.—A resolution providing for submission to the people of a prohibition amendment was adopted in the assembly to-day, republicans voting for and democrats against it.

Bill Nye was taken seriously ill in Albany last evening and was unable to give a reading he was announced for.

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THE HOUSE DEADLOCK.

The Great Deadlock in the House Likely to End To-day.

Opponents of the Tax Bill Propose to Compromise.

Resolution Adopted by a Caucus of the Democratic Party

Providing for Postponement of the Measure to December.

Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—At the democratic caucus to-night a number of motions were proposed as a basis of compromise, a majority of them to postpone the tax bill. A proposition by O'Ferrell, of Virginia, provided that the direct tax bill be postponed until December 15, with the condition that when it is then taken up reasonable time be allowed for debate and a vote taken on it. Speaker Carlisle advocated the acceptance of this proffered compromise. Holman declared that the present proceedings were of the most extraordinary character ever witnessed in a legislative body, exhibiting the spectacle of a great majority retreating before a small minority. He called on Oates to state his position in the matter. Oates replied that if he followed his own views he would consent to no measure that did not involve absolute defeat of the bill, but he was a democrat and if the caucus decided against it he would abide by its decision and support it with his vote. Much debate followed and the caucus finally adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That on reassembling tomorrow the house shall adjourn with the understanding that the committee on rules will report a special order setting apart Thursday, December 6, 1888, immediately after the reading of the journal, for consideration of the senate bill to provide for refunding the direct tax levied in 1861, in which order reasonable time shall be allowed for debate and amendment, and the time for vote on final passage shall be fixed at 4 o'clock on the following Tuesday.

The caucus adjourned at 11.20.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, who is chairman of the republican caucus committee, said to-night that he thought the republicans would not resort to revolutionary proceedings to prevent an adjournment to-morrow.

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred was one for amendments to the inter-state commerce bill so as to make the act apply to transportation of oil by pipe line.

On motion of Hawley the phraseology of the mining bill was amended to read as follows: "That the act entitled 'An act to restrict owners of real estate in the territories to American citizens, etc.,' approved March 3d, 1887, shall not relate to or in any way or manner affect the title to mineral lands or mining claims in the territories of the United States which may be acquired or had under the mineral land laws of the United States, nor to mills or other reduction works or property used in the production of metals from said mineral lands or claims, but as to all such mineral lands, mining claims, mills, reduction works and other property the laws of the United States and territories shall be, until changed by act of congress or an act of territorial legislature, the same as though said act had not been passed."

The senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the admission of the state of South Dakota and the organization of the territory of North Dakota.

Butler hoped the territory of Dakota would not be dismembered. The question of the admission of territories was entirely within the discretion of congress. If any other doctrine should prevail, why should not the territory of Utah be admitted as a state, or what was to prevent 100,000 socialists, anarchists, nihilists and communists taking refuge in some corner of a territory and proceeding to frame a constitution and state government, and demanding to be admitted as a state. The bill of the minority, he said, proposed to authorize the people of the territory to meet in convention, frame a constitution and state government and submit them to congress and (upon their ratification by congress) to declare Dakota a state of the union. The majority bill, on the other hand, proposed to ratify and confirm the so-called constitution adopted in South Dakota two and a half years ago, and seat as United States senators two gentlemen, republicans, who claimed to have been then elected. Would the senate consent to seat two full fledged senators equal to those representing sovereign states two men who simply represented 2,000 votes out of 105,000 votes? That was the proposition. He referred to one of the gentlemen seeking a seat as senator from Dakota (Mr. Edgerton) as one whom he had spoken of courteously in the last congress, but who in a recent speech in Dakota alluded to him in an offensive manner, drawing a parallel case on a southern man who learned nothing, forgot nothing and resorted to the bowie knife and revolver and a Dakota man whose weapons were the Bible and spelling book: "That, said he, after reading this extract from Edgerton's speech, is the language of a man to whom I extended the courtesies of expressing kindly feelings when he was attempting a seat on this floor. He is entitled to all credit and all honor and all eclat and prestige which that character of language can give him, but I may be permitted to say that if I had to select either as companions or citizens of this great country the stalking bandit, reckless highwayman, with a pistol and bowie-knife in hand, or a sneaking hypocrite and snarling pharisee who follows from the rear and takes cover under the shadow of his own meanness and malignity, I would select the former. If the spelling book and the Bible inculcate such education as that, such malignity, such unfairness, such injustice, such falsehood, may God have mercy upon the Bible and spelling book which that man carries with him."

Without any action on the bill the senate proceeded to executive business, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

The hours wore away without being marked by a single incident of interest. Late in the afternoon a vote was taken on a motion to adjourn. The affirmative vote was 80, exactly the number who voted in a similar manner yesterday. The negative vote fell off from 156 yesterday to 143 to-day, the falling off being accounted for by the fact that a number of leaves of absence were granted, mainly from the ranks of the supporters of the bill.

At 8.30 the sergeant-at-arms appeared at the bar of the house, having in custody Lawler of Illinois, who was subjected to a good deal of badinage by his fellow members as he formulated excuses for having been absent. He had been at home answering his correspondents.

E. B. Taylor moved to excuse the gentleman on the payment of a fine of $10. He said the time had arrived when the house should assert its power to have its members present whenever necessary. On motion of Wheeler Lawler was excused without imposing a fine.

The house then resumed its air of uninteresting idleness. At 11:45 Breckenridge of Kentucky moved that the house adjourn. Defeated, yeas 38, nays [illegible].

12:30—While a motion that the committee rise was pending Boutelle moved that Breckenridge of Kentucky, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Weaver and Oates be excused from voting. These gentlemen declared that they could take care of themselves.

Boutelle insisted that it was not requisite that a member give his consent to a motion to be excused. Thereupon Taulbee moved as an amendment that Mr. Boutelle himself be excused from voting, which motion the speaker pro tem, McMillan, declared to be carried.

Cannon of Illinois then moved that he himself be excused from voting, and further that Bayne of Pennsylvania be excused. This was supplemented by a motion by Bayne that Reed of Maine be excused from voting. Several other republicans were on their feet, but the speaker pro tem. refused to recognize any motion except that of Cannon to excuse himself, which he declared to be carried, against the protest of republicans.

At this moment a motion came from the democratic side that the house adjourn. After a chorus of yeas from the democratic side and a shout of nays from the republicans, the gavel of the speaker hung in mid-air. Republicans, fearful that the house would be declared adjourned, rose and rushed to the front, shouting for the yeas and nays. The confusion was so great that the services of the sergeant-at-arms and his mace of office were called in, and order finally restored.

Reed reiterated his demand for the yeas and nays, and when quiet had been obtained the speaker pro tem recognized his demand and the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion to adjourn was defeated, yeas 65, nays 12[illegible].

At this hour (1:45) there is no prospect of an adjournment or recess. A motion to suspend further proceedings under call of the house has just been lost, yeas 48, nays 119.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The senate at 12.25 went into secret session to vote upon the nomination of Jared L. Rathbone to be consul general at Paris.

The vote was 42 to 8 for his confirmation.

Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back the Riddleberger resolution amended so as to request the president to furnish any information in his possession relative to the dispute understood to exist between Venezuela and Great Britain concerning boundaries between British Guiana and Venezuela. Adopted.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Within ten minutes the doors were reopened. The senate then took up the motion to refer the president's annual message, and was addressed by Morrill. He said the president appears to deprecate discussion of protection and free trade, and with wonderful simplicity forthwith proposed to recommend absolute free trade in wool. He would by this measure cut the jugular of every sheep in the country and argue with the owners that they would be better off without them, or that they lost more than they gained by protection. Deducting the protective duty imposed for the benefit of American wool of ten cents per pound, the value of Texas wool in New York and Boston markets would suddenly drop to four or six cents per pound. No state would continue to raise wool at that price. Wool growing in the great state of Texas, with an area longer than that of Germany, France, Spain or Italy, would be known as one of the lost arts. The prodigious loss of landed estates from an abandonment of sheep husbandry was a problem of difficult solution. He deprecated the attempt to excite a panic in financial affairs because of an annual surplus of $55,000,000. The maintenance of a bimetallic system of coinage and preservation of a currency of both gold and silver was liable to be affected. Were the rates of duties to be placed merely a trifle in favor of foreign importations an excess of imports over exports would soon appear and turn the balance of trade against this country. This could not continue long before gold would command a premium and find its best market as a commodity to be shipped.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the admission of Dakota and for the organization of the territory of North Dakota, and was addressed by Mr. Davis. He said the senator from South Carolina (Butler) was of the opinion that the admission of the state was purely within the discretion of congress. He (Davis) denied that proposition. He denied it from the light of law and from the light of history. As to the claim of the senator from South Carolina that there was great opposition in Dakota to the bill, he asked why no petition of dissent had come to the senate from Dakota. The whole territory, he said, contained some 600,000 inhabitants, of which about 350,000 were in Southern Dakota. Of the latter 250,000 were ex-union soldiers who were denied enfranchisement by the country which they had fought to save. They were in all that constituted a state more fully equipped than many states which were now persistently denying their admission. Why delay longer that great act of national justice? The question should be stripped of all pretense, evasion and sham, and it should be plainly admitted that the commonwealth of South Dakota had been denied admission as a state for the sole reason that the party in power (with the solid south) was determined not to lose its political ascendancy.

Turpie obtained the floor and the bill was laid aside until to-morrow.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: House bill to purchase of the widow of the late General James Shields certain swords at a cost not exceeding $10,000; for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Joseph Warren who fell at Bunker Hill; authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the river of Clear Water by the Oregon Railway and Navigation company; appropriating $10,000 for a monument to Brigadier General Wm. Lee Davidson, who fell in the battle of Cowen's Ford in February, 1781.

A bill for the purchase from Miss Virginia Taylor Lewis of a sword of Washington for $20,000 was taken up and read. After a long debate the matter went over without action and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the all-night session the deadlock in the house of representatives was this morning still unbroken. From 2 o'clock until daybreak the members of the house sat in their seats or reclined on the more easy sofas in the rear of the hall. No motions were submitted, no points of order raised, no parliamentary enquiries submitted. The house was in a state of siege. The advocates of the direct tax bill, recognizing their inability to cope with the parliamentary tactics of their antagonists, refrained from any effort to dispense with further proceeding under the call of the house. Opponents of the measure, conscious of the fact that they would be outvoted upon any motion to adjourn, desisted from their efforts in that direction, and affairs came to a complete standstill. Now and then a gentleman would make a remark which would arouse the risibilities of such members as were not asleep, but throughout the night there were no scenes of sufficient interest to awaken the dozen occupants of the galleries, who were peacefully dozing on the benches.

As the early morning light broke through the glazed ceiling of the chamber, a short informal recess was taken to enable the janitors to clear the floor of the accumulated rubbish of the all-night session, but the duty was very inefficiently performed. The day began with the house still constructively in session for Wednesday of last week. Loungers of the night gradually sought the shelter of the cloak and committee rooms, or escaped the vigilance of the sergeant-at-arms and went home to breakfast. About a hundred members whose bright faces and general appearance gave rise to the suspicion that they were not at their posts during the entire night were scattered about the hall attending to whatever private duty or personal fancy might suggest for pastimes.

About 11 o'clock Cowles of North Carolina moved that the house adjourn and demanded the ayes and noes on the motion. The roll call was about to begin when Mason of Illinois made a point of order that the motion was not in order because no business had intervened since the last vote on a similar motion.

The speaker sustained the point and the dreaded test vote was put off. As noon approached many members appeared on the floor who had been absent, and Weaver of Iowa moved that further proceedings under the call, which began at 5 o'clock last evening, be dispensed with. Ayes and noes were ordered on this proposition, and the roll call caught napping several members who relying upon the continuance of the unbroken monotony of the last six hours had temporarily absented themselves for sleep or other refreshment.

Anderson of Kansas was among the first names called, and that gentleman was invigorating himself by a shave and shampoo, but he was equal to the emergency and caused much merriment among observers by suddenly emerging in the hall with his face covered with lather and a towel neatly drawn around his neck to answer to his name. The vote resulted in the defeat of the motion to dispense with the call by a vote of yeas 73, nays 138, and the house relapsed into apathy.

The daily test vote was taken at 4 p. m. This motion was defeated by a vote of yeas 76, nays 132, a falling off of four votes from the opposition, and 14 from the advocates of the measure since yesterday.

A proposition submitted by Oates to take a recess until 11.45 to-morrow was objected to by Reed.

A roll call was had about 4:45 p. m. on McCreary's motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Yeas 73, nays [illegible]. Shortly after the vote had been announced Cox appealed to the house to take recess until to-morrow. Objection was made and Cox put his request in the form of a motion, which he withdrew, however, upon seeing the formidable opposition.

At 7 p. m. Mr. Taulbee asked unanimous consent for recess until 11:45 to-morrow, and there being no objection recess was taken.

The clerk announced a call for a democratic caucus at 8 o'clock.

Sympathy of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following message was sent this evening:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, April 11th.

To Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, New York:

The undersigned, friends of your distinguished husband, beg to tender to him and to you our deepest sympathies, and to express the earnest hope that he may be restored to health and spared to his country and family and his former associates in public life.

(Signed.)
D. W. VOORHEES,
JAMES B. BECK,
F. M. COCKRELL,
M. W. RANSOM,
JOHN H. REAGAN,
ELI SAULSBURY,
RICHARD COKE,
JOHN T. MORGAN,
ISHAM G. HARRIS,
A. P. GORMAN,
WILKINSON CALL,
JOSEPH E. BROWN,
J. C. S. BLACKBURN,
JAMES L. PUGH,

BOARD OF TRADE.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Trade,

Held Last Evening in the City Council Chamber.

Question of an Increased Water Supply Considered.

Interesting Statement by City Engineer E. L. Reid.

An adjourned meeting of the board of trade held Wednesday evening in the council chamber, with the president, Mr. L. R. Ehrich, in the chair. The president stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the question of an increased water supply for the city. The following statement prepared for the board was then read by the city engineer, E. L. Reid:

OUTLINE OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

From the head of the water works on Ruxton creek to the reservoir is 6.6 miles, which distance pipes of the following dimensions are used, viz:

A pipe of 12 inches diameter for a distance of .... 3,400 feet
A pipe of 10 inches diameter for a distance of .... 8,800 feet
A pipe of 8 inches diameter for a distance of .... 22,700 feet to the reservoir.

Now from the head of water works for a distance of 3,400 feet, we have in operation a pipe of 12-inch diameter that has a total fall of 200 feet, or 17 per hundred; and under these conditions has a discharging capacity of 15 cubic feet per second, or a total of nine million gallons per 24 hours. At this point (3,400 feet) distant from head, this pipe is emptied into what is commonly known as the "Old Settler." Now, were this pipe carried on of the same diameter, and no escape allowed, all would be well, but none, it is emptied into an open box, consequently the pressure head is lost; and, again, the pipe leading from the settler is one of 10-inch diameter. Now the relative discharging capacity of a 12-inch and 10-inch pipe under the same condition are as 1.6-10 to 1, so that from this point eastward the capacity is practically reduced 33 per cent, but, still further, this 10-inch pipe is carried eastward 8,800 feet (1 6-10 miles), and is reduced to an 8-inch pipe, which diameter is maintained to the reservoir.

The relative discharging capacity of a 12-inch to an 8-inch pipe is almost as 3 to 1, or in other words say we have a pipe of 12-inch diameter with a given length and grade, also an eight inch pipe of same length and grade, then will the pipe of 12 inch diameter discharge almost three times the quantity of water discharged by the smaller pipe, so we see that the capacity as started with has been reduced two-thirds. Again the loss by friction and accumulation of air, which in long pipes is considerable, and Colorado City being supplied from the lowest point on the system, then starting with a discharging capacity of nine million gallons per 24 hours, by reason of these various losses given, we end at the reservoir with a capacity of between one and two million gallons. The following I wrote in a letter to the city council last year, which I quote: "When the present system of water works for this city was being constructed a few years since, it may have been questionable as to whether the future prospect was such as to justify a larger system than was at that time constructed, but the rapid increase of population has been such, that at present the supply is utterly inadequate, while the healthy growth of the city gives reason to anticipate an increase to twenty or twenty-five thousand inhabitants within two decades, and in the construction of a new or larger system it is very poor economy not to look well into, and provide for the future.

It follows then, that in determining the proper size for supply main into the city, that a probable rate of increase in population be assumed, to this we add the minimum fire supply. We have now the actual amount of water required, and a basis from which to calculate the proper diameter of supply main.

By as careful an investigation as was possible, it was found that during the months of July and August, 1886, this city consumed and wasted nearly one and one-fourth millions gallons daily which basing the population at 8000 is 156 gallons per capita (this amount is hydrant water, no part being used from the city ditch). Taking the daily average for the entire year, the amount per capita used will not probably exceed 75 or 80 gallons, but in determining the proper supply, the maximum must be considered.

Now let us assume that a few years hence the population of this city has increased to 25,000 inhabitants; that the largest amount of water required during certain days of the year is 150 gallons per capita. Then for 25,000 people we have 3,750,000 gallons daily, or 348 cubic feet per minute. Let us also anticipate the possibility of two fires occurring at the same time, requiring eight hose streams each, then the fire supply required is 16 hose streams of 20 cubic feet per minute, or a total of 32[illegible] cubic feet, this added to the domestic supply of 348 cubic feet, making a total of [illegible] cubic feet per minute. Now with the total effective head to be obtained with a given velocity, it is found that an 18-inch main will fill all the conditions of the problem, and with the 10-inch and 16-inch pipes already in use, this required amount is amply provided for from the reservoirs to the city.

It is evident that if an additional pipe of 12 inches diameter be laid from Ruxton creek to the reservoir, this would provide the city with water to meet all demands for some years to come, but as the relative cost of laying a 16-inch pipe with that of a 12-inch pipe is so small as compared with the discharging capacities, I doubt the propriety of advocating a system which may be found necessary to enlarge in eight or ten years.

I would therefore suggest that the following plan be adopted, viz.:

The laying of a 16 inch main from the Old Settler, in Manitou, to Colorado City, at which place it might be reduced to a 12-inch main to the reservoir—

Distance from Old Settler to Colorado City .... 2½ miles
Distance from Colorado City to reservoir .... [illegible] miles
Cost of 16-inch main to Colorado City at $10,000 .... $74,100
Cost of 12-inch main Colorado City to reservoir at $4,700 16,170
Total $90,270
Cost of 12-inch main entire length at above rate $79,000

The main should be laid along the public highway, through which right of way might be obtained at a nominal sum.

Respectfully submitted,
E. L. REID, City Engineer.

After brief discussion Mr. W. J. Wilcox offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The present rapid growth and bright prospects of Colorado Springs are almost a guarantee that the city will double its present population within a very short time; and

WHEREAS, A full and abundant water supply will be absolutely necessary for its highest growth and development; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is our decided opinion that a larger supply of water should be provided for without delay.

Resolved, That for this purpose it is necessary to lay a new main from Ruxton's creek to our reservoirs west of the city of a diameter not less than sixteen inches.

Resolved, That it is emphatically our opinion that the city council should appropriate at once sufficient funds for this purpose to effect its completion with the least possible loss of time.

Mr. Sutton stated that the Colorado Springs company had notified the city council that they would withdraw their donation of land east of the city for a storage irrigating reservoir if the city would not at once commence to construct the same. He offered the following resolutions which were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS, The board of trade in 1887 adopted a set of resolutions urging the city council to obtain possession of a large natural reservoir east of the city; and,

WHEREAS, The Colorado Springs company most generously offered to donate the necessary land in case it was put into practical use before the close of 1888.

Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this board of trade every natural resource in close proximity to the city which can be used for the storage of water, whether for domestic or irrigating purposes, should be most jealously preserved for the future benefit of the city.

Resolved, That the city council be most urgently requested to at once take the necessary steps to perfect transfer of the title to this natural reservoir.

Resolved, That the attention of the council be called to this matter and that it be pressed to a conclusion in accordance with the above resolution.

The Gould-Sage Case.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Recorder Smythe to-day rendered his decision in the Gould-Sage matter. His honor denied the application to submit the complaint of Kansas Pacific bondholders to the grand jury. The recorder in his opinion recounts at some length the history of the case and proceedings taken before ex-District Attorney Martine, District Attorney Fellows and the last grand jury, together with Judge Corning's rulings on the statement of facts presented to him. The recorder also recounted District Attorney Fellows' oral statement of the proceedings had in the matter, made in open court to the recorder in March last. In concluding his decision the recorder says: "Upon a state of facts such as has been presented upon this application, I would be doing a very great injustice, it seems to me, were I to direct the same case upon the same evidence and without even a suggestion of either ignorance or misconception on the part of the grand jury who acted upon it, to be submitted to another body of grand jurors for the purpose of reviewing the action of their predecessors. The practice of reviewing complaints before a subsequent grand jury after a previous grand jury have fully examined into the facts of the case is not to be commended. The accused and accuser ought, as a general rule, to abide by the decision of the first grand jury who acted upon the same charge. Where the accuser or friends of the accused believe that the first grand jury have mistaken their duty, (which it is not even intimated in this case has been done), it would lead to a disgraceful scramble between the enemies and friends of the accused, which would be fatal to a firm, steady and impartial administration of criminal justice, and it is the duty of the court to discontinue the practice of resubmitting a case to another grand jury upon the same evidence upon which a former grand jury had acted, in the absence of any proof of either ignorance or misconduct upon the part of the former grand jury. No ground having been suggested by the district attorney which would authorize a resubmission of the complaint herein to another grand jury, the application to do so must be denied.

The Deal With Powderly.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Chicago Times says this morning: Whatever may be the result of the deal between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor, whether any of the Knights of Labor on the "Q" railroad would obey his order to strike, the fact remains that there is such a deal and it is in writing and signed by the parties to the agreement. It is true that the general master workman has expressed his unqualified disapproval of any Knight of Labor taking the place of a striker and that knights who are now working on the "Q" took those places in spite of his opinion. It is also probable that with such a record they would not obey an order from the general master workman to give up positions acquired contrary to his wishes. With the section hands it would be different. They remained at work when the engineers, firemen and switchmen went out, but are not in a position of rebellion to the head of the order. They would probably obey an order to strike. That such an order will come there is no longer any room for doubting; that is, if the engineers, firemen and switchmen desire it. An agreement has been placed in writing, and is in the hands of Powderly and the brotherhood of engineers. The committee that was sent by the engineers to Scranton, Pa., to negotiate with Powderly returned yesterday. A. R. Kavener, who represents the brotherhood, went home to San Francisco. He is the second assistant chief engineer and went to Scranton because Powderly had expressed a desire to negotiate not only with a committee but with one of the grand officers as well. The committee consisted of George Vroman of the Union Pacific, Joseph Brintnall of the Grand Trunk, and M. Menton of the Illinois Central. Their negotiations with Powderly were of no avail until news came that the boycott against Q freight had been raised. After this concession had been made to Powderly's desires the agreement was made that whenever the brotherhood deems it necessary for their success Powderly agrees to call out the knights on the Q, no matter in what capacity they may be working. The same thing will be done on any other road on which engineers and firemen may get in trouble. In return the engineers and firemen will back up the knights working on the railroads if they in their turn should get into trouble. In short it is an offensive and defensive alliance, such as was attempted some time ago on the Missouri Pacific but failed on account of the engineers refusing to enter into the deal. The alliance will not become operative for some time to come. The strike of the knights is the third number on the programme of strikes. The first number is a new attempt to influence the "Q" through other railroad people. Failing in that the brakemen will be asked to go out.

Democrats in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The democratic members of the house held a caucus to-night to decide upon a line of policy in the admission of territories. The following resolution was adopted on motion of Springer:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the enabling act of territories, admitting Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico, should be passed at this session. Providing also for constitutional conventions in each territory, and the submission of those constitutions for ratification or rejection at the election in November, 1888, substantially as provided in the bill reported by the committee on territories.

The caucus also adopted a resolution requesting the committee on rules to fix the time for considering the bills forfeiting unearned railroad land grants, etc.

Just before adjournment a suggestion was made that a caucus be held Monday night for the purpose of taking steps to break the existing deadlock in the house. It became apparent, however, that a dangerous subject had been broached, and to prevent the possibility of a split in the caucus, the matter was dropped.

The sub-committee of appropriations committee has completed legislative and judicial appropriation bills.

Colorado Freight Rates.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 7.—The Colorado Traffic association convened here to-day and held a long but fruitless session. Commissioner Rich and representatives of all the roads in the association are present. The admission of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad to membership in the association and the consequent readjustment of freight rates is the principal business before the association, and is proving a very knotty problem. The Fort Worth and Denver commemorated its completion last week by inaugurating, in conjunction with the Huntington system and the Morgan steamship line via Galveston, an average reduction of about 25 per cent on all classes of freight from New York to Colorado points. On first class freight their rates are 33⅓ per cent below the prevailing pooling rates. None of the roads comprising the Colorado traffic association have met this cut and their efforts to induce the Ft. Worth to recede from its position, have thus far proved unavailing. Unless a compromise is affected at Monday's session the indications point to a general rate war on Colorado business.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 9.—The Colorado Traffic association adjourned to-day without accomplishing anything. Efforts to effect an agreement with the Fort Worth and Denver City road on Colorado rates proved fruitless, at least for the present. As soon as the meeting adjourned the Missouri Pacific company met the new rate on New York and the eastern seaboard business to Colorado points via the Mallory steamship line to Galveston. The A. T. & S. F. road, it is understood, will also meet the cut on the eastern seaboard traffic utilizing the Mallory line to this point. This confines the rate war for the present exclusively to New York and other seaboard cities, but railroad men anticipate that the war may ultimately extend to the overland roads competing for Colorado business. The serious question in this connection arises whether a cut in overland rates equal to the Ft. Worth and Denver schedule would not necessitate an equal pro rata reduction under the inter-state commerce law to all intermediate Missouri river points. As the matter now stands, with three great lines carrying seaboard freights to Colorado via Galveston at a cut of 25 per cent on overland rates, the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri are deprived of all Colorado business from the seaboard. Another meeting of the Colorado Traffic association will be held in Kansas City next Monday, and efforts to restore rates will be resumed. A number of Colorado officials left for home to-night. The Texas Traffic association began its sessions this afternoon with closed doors. The reduction in Colorado rates indirectly affects Texas business, but no disagreement or difficulty is apprehended in the partial readjustment of Texas rates necessitated by the completion of the Fort Worth and Denver City road.

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THE CZAR'S HOME.

Jesse Shepard Describes the Czar's Prison-Palace.

The Musician's Impressions of a Visit to Gatchina.

He Tells How Lonely and Melancholy the Place Is.

The Art Gallery and Museum—Other Features.

(Copyrighted 1888.)

[WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.]

SAN DIEGO, April 2.

Far from the madding crowd, in a lonely, isolated place, lies enmeshed in a pine forest the palace of Gatchina, the abode of the czar of all the Russias. My thoughts take a singular turn as I attempt a description of my visit and reception at the famous old structure. After a ride from St. Petersburg of several hours we reached the village of Gatchina, where the emperor's carriage was in waiting, in which we were driven over rugged hills and through the great park into the spacious court yard of the palace. The imagination, when this is entered, is in a state of conflicting emotions. What an air of profound and imperial mystery surrounds everything; what an atmosphere of illusive thought envelopes the expectant mind as the tramping of the horses' feet breaks the contrite stillness and awakes the contrast of isolation and activity that unites the idea with the reality. Show of nothing comparable to this place amuses in the great pyramid. What the pyramid is to Egypt, this palace is to the snowy plains of Russia. It is so far north for royalty to dwell, so utterly desolate and unapproachable, so singularly unlike all else of its kind. It seems as if we had at last come to the regions of perpetual melancholy, where ambition may brood over nations won and lost, and every action is one of desolate unrest. As we arose from a sumptuous table where with every delicacy the palace could wish or culinary talent invent, I could not help thinking of some of Shakespeare's banquet scenes and wondering where the ghosts and the dangers were. The parquetted floors, the frescoed ceilings, arabesque walls and costly statues, windows, by some inexplainable reason, made my thoughts revert to the distant and sombre regions of Siberia, whose very name is suggestive of Arctic dreariness and eternal hare we so. I can liken it to nothing so much as a sirocco of ambition raging across a frozen sea, for this place reflects the intimate tastes and habits of those who built it, as well as those who have since sought a more exclusive life within its walls, away from the fashionable restrictions and etiquette of society at St. Petersburg.

As night came on a feeling of loneliness became more and more marked, but it was not until near midnight that etiquette permitted me to retire. I quaint passages, over steps of solid granite, through winding corridors, at last we came to the apartment where I was lodged, to find repose during the night. The gaunt marshal, now ordered, the door and stood in the flickering light of a wax taper, which reflected on a quaint old painting of an ancient warrior hung in a niche in the wall, which in turn added a mystic charm to the *tout ensemble*, and, withdrawn one for other scenes and portraits in keeping with the secluded character of the place. I found little rest that night, scenes from Macbeth flitted before the mind's eye, and I seemed to hear the ominous cockatoo: "Distrust him no, hear a noise!" and the answer, "I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry." For these and other disturbing noises could be heard outside in the pine forest with the moaning north wind and the rustling of branches. Old portraits look down from some frescoed walls, with expressions of pompous pride and cynical inquisitiveness, as much as to say: "You, sir, have come from the modern world; what do you want here?" Faces that reminded me of Santa and the Flying Dutchman peered from brackets of black marble or brass, while an indefinable sadness was impressed on every bust in the apartment. Yet none of these faces invited compassion. A spirit, and coat of mail even once, each one that defied the sympathies of the visitor, however much one felt disposed to approach their personal history with feelings akin to kindliness.

The following day was devoted to viewing the unique collections of artistic and historical objects in the art gallery, the oriental museum and other *salons* devoted to imperial treasures. On the way to the apartments of state my distinguished escort, Prince Galitzinsky, stopped and, running a finger across a mahogany panel, said: "You see there is no dust here; it makes no difference whether the emperor is absent or at home, it is always the same." Every room, of which there are several, dust free, is kept in rigorous cleanliness. In the art gallery the individuality of the Czar Nicholas was the most striking feature, a superb life size portrait here, a marble bust there, a bronze statue yonder, gave a good idea of the handsome man of his day. A veritable Apollo of physical perfection, with a callous face expressive of autocratic pride and affected humility, the face of a typical Roman of, who could, if necessary, like Peter the Great, drink bumpers of wine with one hand and decapitate with the other. It was the likeness of a type I had never seen in life, and only from the hands of antique sculptors had I witnessed it in the form of chiseled marble. Passing into the museum Prince Galitzinsky suddenly made the sign of the cross, knelt by a small iron bed and muttered a short prayer in Russian.

"This," said he, "is the bed used by my beloved master."

A maze of paradoxical surprises seemed to envelop me on all sides. An ancient quaintness mingled with modern forms, while olden memories harmonized with recent impressions.

All at once we entered the throne room. A solemn silence reigned. The throne—simple, classical, supremely regal—stood on a floor of magnificent mosaic. A central window behind it let in a flood of mellow light, with rays of gold streaming across the purple canopy, forming a picture at once poetic and illusive. As we approached the throne, the imagination, now wrought up to a sense of vivid realism, conjured picture after picture, imperious gaze of Catherine or Nicholas, who, with a sweep of the hand, might consign us to the terrible bastions of Petropaloysk or the fatal mines of Xarn. The impression obtained here was not of India, or of Turkey, or of Spain; nothing purely ancient or mediæval, or modern, but all of these combined, in which the aims, ambitions, trials and triumphs of Russian potentates were indelibly stamped on every stone and pillar. A French decoration is made to fit a style of art imported from the Orient; a German idea is woven into a Grecian fancy; eastern pomp mingles with western luxury, while betwixt these two Russia comes in to a mix on all the seething seas of the Romanoff dynasty, and the tempest-tossed of Savoiné progress quivers under the molten image of inexorable tyranny and insatiable greed.

"Why! What sights this room has seen!" was the exclamation of my novice guide as we hurried out of the chamber to wander on and on, through avenues of rooms, seeming with out number.

It was a picturesque panorama of mind very dominant with oriental magnificence, ministering by degrees with a gingerly feeling which art, the art and beauty of the place could not relieve. Many of the rooms were just as the imperial house of Romanoff left them in years past. Every piece of furniture was there, neat and clean, but the occupants, for the most part, had passed away, never to return. The scene tragedy was indeed to the memory of everybody and everything. Here it is a recital of the strangulation of the full impeccable Emperor Paul. There is a reminiscence of Alexander II., who was beaten to dismemberment. A trifling relic reveals the passions and sorrows, of a grand duchess, on the wall is a souvenir of the heart-broken Nicholas, who died from grief and humiliation because of failure in the Crimea, while a hundred foci seem to mind the frightful ending of Alexander II.

Not does a promenade in the vast apartments relieve one of this mental depression. The palace is like a gorgeous tomb, the parks like a well regulated graveyard. The pines, the only waters, the mirror-like water, the melancholy quietude, to augment the feeling of desolation and unrest that never leaves one. This here, then, that fate has fixed the residence of Alexander III. Surrounded with memories of defeated, exhausted vanity, this melancholy man, like his predecessors, is still beckoned on to grasp at the phantom of personal power and fatal glory. The floors groan, the walls speak, the roof creaks, the sentinels seem like instruments of vengeance, the servants like spectres with poison cups, friends are feared and enemies trusted; the nights are turned into waking, the day is passed in giving orders to impotent and dishonest officials. Meanwhile the nihilist saboteurs, discontent, like Asiatic plague, is breaking out in new places, while foreign nations are concocting fresh plots to hamper the government and crush the empire.

JESSE SHEPARD.

Great Freshet in Iowa.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special from Mason City, Iowa, says: The greatest freshet ever known in this country was experienced last night, the town of Rock Falls, on the Shell Rock river, experiencing most disastrous. An iron bridge, 155 feet long, and the dam, are both gone, and the damage to property there will not fall short of $25,000. The village of Rock Falls, south of the river, is completely inundated. Houses and barns were crushed and swept away, and, in some instances no vestige remains of what was before, a substantial structure. The house of Mr. Crooksbanks, where he lived with his wife and three children, was crushed like an egg-shell, the family having a narrow escape. The house in which Mrs. Anderson lived with her five children was swept from its foundation and floated against some trees, where it lodged, the woman and children escaping on floating ice, where they remained barefooted and in their night clothes until daylight when the water receded and their rescue was made. The large bridge went out when the ice gorge gave way and portions of trestles and stringers are now to be seen on the farm of Joseph Merrill, where they were borne by the flood two miles below. The damage, considered the best in the state, is gone. Miles of fences were torn from and where water was never known to reach before. When the water receded it left immense piles of ice on the streets. Huge cakes three feet thick are piled upon one another 10 to 15 feet high, and it will be there for weeks before they melt and make the streets passable. It looks like an immense Arctic scene with the roofs of houses protruding through it.

CONKLING'S illness.

The Ex-Senator Passing Through a Perilous Crisis.

Physicians Only Hope for His Final Recovery.

Last Advices More Favorable Than Earlier Ones.

Cheap Rates to Colorado Made by Southwestern Roads.

Conkling's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Roscoe Conkling's condition changed much for the worse last night. He was moved up in the evening by the presence of his wife, whom he had not been permitted to see since his illness became serious. After her departure he sunk into a stupor, from which he roused but at long intervals and then only to display symptoms of delirium. Dr. Agnew, the eminent oculist, called at Conkling's residence last night. At the time of leaving the patient seemed to be not much worse, though his temperature had risen perceptibly. Dr. Fordyce Barker said today that the feared Conkling's real trouble had caused an affection of the brain, which may prove fatal. "All I care to say just now," said Dr. Barker, "is that Mr. Conkling has had a bad change within the last twenty-four hours and is very poorly indeed. I have called in Dr. Sands and Dr. Delafield, and they, in company with Dr. Agnew and myself, will visit the patient this afternoon."

At 2.30 p. m. Conkling's condition was unchanged from the last report. At 3 o'clock Drs. Sands, Delafield, Barker and Agnew called at Conkling's house for consultation. A few minutes after Hamilton Fish called out and was not admitted. Dr. Barker at the conclusion of the conference said the patient's condition was very unpromising, that he was suffering from inflammation of the early which had extended to the membranes of the brain. The symptoms were that Mr. Conkling would not recover, though there was a possibility that he might rally. His temperature was 103 and his pulse 130. Dr. Barker did not think there would be any marked change in the patient's condition for certain hours to come. The sick room but his nurses and Mrs. Conkling and a few others are denied admission.

At 6 o'clock there was no change in Conkling's condition. The physicians will hold another consultation during the afternoon. A mattress and an operating table have been brought to the house, and it is supposed some kind of an operation will be performed on the patient.

Drs. Delafield, Sands and Barker held a consultation in the case of Roscoe Conkling between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was decided to medicate at once through the nostrils, hope being entertained that the medicine would reach the brain. Dr. Sands is the operating surgeon.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The surgeon in attendance on Roscoe Conkling cut away a portion of the temporal bone and found a secretion of matter, which was removed. The operation was a very successful one and gives the patient a chance of life. Conkling remains unconscious. It is not expected there will be any change in his condition for several hours.

NEW YORK, April 9.—At 9.30 physicians regarded Conkling's condition as more favorable. Mr. Conkling will probably remain unconscious all night, because of an anæsthetic which was administered. Drs. Barker and Sands left the sick chamber at 9.15, and will not return until 9 a. m. to-morrow. The surgical operation performed upon the distinguished patient this evening was a very delicate one. It consisted in the cutting and removal of a part of the temporal bone, the incision being made upon a prominence which may be felt just behind the ear. Beneath this lies the mechanism of the ear, and in cases in which this mechanism becomes involved in serious suppuration, as in this instance, it becomes necessary to make an opening through which the pus may be drawn off. When the region of the inner ear was reached the membrane beneath the bone was cut through, a drainage was inserted and about an ounce of pus drained from the head, apparently affording the patient great relief. At 10 o'clock Conkling was resting quietly. His temperature and pulse are the same as at last report.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Although Mr. Conkling was waking up and down the room in a half delirious condition. He sent for Edward S. Stokes, and when he arrived Conkling said to him: "Ed., it is no use. I am gone. I have fought against this for some time. I cannot stand it any longer." Mr. Stokes in going out saw Dr. Sands at the door. He asked the doctor if Conkling had any chance. Dr. Sands said, "He may live 48 hours, but I doubt it." Conkling insists on rising and walking about the room, but does so in a delirium, as he has not regained consciousness.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 1.30 a. m. there was little difference in the condition of Conkling. He was then sitting up and was slightly delirious.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 6.30 this morning Dr. Parker said Conkling's condition was much improved, his morning and the operation that had been performed seemed to have accomplished all that was expected. His temperature had fallen off and his pulse to 90. He slept three hours during the night.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Everything was quiet at Mr. Conkling's residence from a little four last night until this morning. At seven o'clock Mrs. Conkling was seen. She said the ex-senator passed a comparatively easy night and was then somewhat better. He was resting quietly and had experienced no further attacks of delirium, and, if every way seemed to be improving. It was announced that the doctors would have a consultation about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At 8.50 a. m. Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica, nephew of the ex-senator, visited the patient, and within ten minutes he appeared at the door. He said that only Dr. Anderson and a nurse were in the patient's room. "Mr. Conkling passed a restless night," said Mr. Coxe, "but he is conscious to some better. He was aware when I was in the room, but did not speak to me."

Dr. Barker would make no statement this morning as to Conkling's chances of recovery. Edward Stokes called at the sick room shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. He said Mr. Conkling was conscious and lying in bed. He refused to take medicine from any person but Mr. Stokes. Among other callers in the early morning were ex-Judge Noah Davis, ex-Gov. Hoadley and Col. Edward Gerhard.

At 11 o'clock the senator was reported as not doing quite so well as in the early morning hours, his being conscious only at intervals of short duration. The effect of the operation was beginning to show itself in the way of causing a heavy strain upon his system.

At 12 o'clock this morning rumors were in the air about the Union House that Conkling was in a very precarious condition. No official information was, however, obtainable. From various sources it was learned, however, that the sufferer was delirious nearly all the time. The result of the operation and the consequent suppuration that resulted therefrom seemed to be sapping the very life out of the patient. Mrs. Conkling had been very much alarmed for her husband, and had given up her room on the Twenty-fifth street side of the Union House and was established in the ex-senator's elegant rooms on the second floor of No. 9 West Twenty-fourth street. Conkling occupies the whole floor of four rooms. The sick man is in a back bedroom. Mrs. Conkling is in a front room and does not remain at her husband's side.

At 1.25 the condition of Conkling was considered very critical. At 1.30, Colonel Frederick Conkling, brother of the senator, came out of the house, leaning heavily on the arm of his son. He was almost too much affected to speak, and in answer to a question as to his brother's condition, said: "Very low, very low." When pressed if there was any hope of his recovery, he replied: "I fear not, I fear not." The outlook at noon was very bad for the senator.

At 2.35 p. m. Dr. Parker came from the room where he had been since 2 o'clock, and said his patient's condition was about the same. When Dr. Parker entered the sick man's room at 2 o'clock Conkling asked how long he had been sick. The doctor replied: "Oh, only a little while." "Know very kind of you," he said, as the sick man turned, delirious and unconscious. The patient's pulse at this hour is 90 and temperature 99. The reporter asked the doctor if he thought the senator would live. The reply was that Conkling's condition was very critical, but while there was life there was hope.

Dr. Sands and Barker held another consultation to-night. This afternoon Mrs. Fred. Grant, and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant called at Conkling's and left cards and notes expressing sympathy and hopes of speedy recovery.

NEW YORK, April 9.—At 5 o'clock Dr. Barker called and remained half an hour. Prior to the time of his arrival the patient had restlessly paced the room and the attendants could do nothing with him. He refused all medicine and they could not force it into his mouth. When the doctor arrived Conkling recognized him, and said, "Doctor, can't you do anything to stop this bothering me?" "Why, certainly," replied the doctor. "Take this medicine." Mr. Conkling took it readily from the doctor's hands, and then said, "Can't I go out?" "I am very busy," Again the doctor answered: "Certainly," adding "Take these pills first." The pills administered the sick man's speech produced sleep. At 5.45 his pulse is 90, temperature 100.

NEW YORK, April 10, 8 p. m.—Mr. Conkling has just waked after a 20 minutes nap, and is now better condition than at any time since he was taken sick.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 7.30 a. m. Mrs. Conkling started for her husband, who better than he had been at any time in 48 hours.

NEW YORK, April 10.—What was thought to be the turning point in ex-Senator Conkling's condition came this morning. At 6.20 o'clock, while suffering from one of his periodical attacks of delirium, Mr. Conkling paced up and down the sick chamber. After ten minutes he became exhausted and once more sank on the bed. It was not long until he was fast asleep. His physician said that much depended upon the condition of their case when he awakened, and were on the tiptoe of expectancy. Dr. Barker called at the patient's residence at ten minutes past nine o'clock and found his patient yet resting peacefully. The doctor left the patient's house, and said it was more regular than it had been for several days. Just then Conkling awoke and cordially shook hands with the physician, who at once asked him if he would not take some soothing medicine. The sufferer promptly replied in the affirmative and as promptly took the medicine given him. Subsequently Dr. Barker in the form of an official bulletin announced to members of the press that Mr. Conkling was beginning to recover. "A marked change for the better," he added, "has taken place during the night."

NEW YORK, April 10.—Edward S. Stokes visited Conkling at 10 o'clock. When Stokes came out he said: "I never was more surprised in my life than to see the improved condition of Conkling. Yesterday I believed he would not recover and sent telegrams to that effect. To-day he was sitting up in bed and recognized me."

Judge Shipman said shortly before 8 o'clock that he did not believe Conkling would survive more than twenty-four hours. Dr. Barker called on the patient at 2.20 p. m. Afterward Dr. Barker said: "I don't think the patient is as strong as he was this morning. He took some milk and is now sleeping quietly, but he is considerable of a sick man. There is still some hope for his recovery unless complications in the region of the mastoid appear.

"A report in conversation with a prominent physician, who does not want his name published, learned some new facts. The physician said: "Conkling if he had mastoid trouble alone, the pus having been removed, would recover, but if he had meningitis also he would die." In view of this statement the reporter asked Dr. Barker if Conkling had meningitis. The doctor said: "There is a tendency that way, and should it run into meningitis it would only be a matter of twenty-four hours."

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 6.30 p. m. Conkling was resting quietly and had been sleeping since 8 o'clock. At 7.30 Dr. Anderson came out and said that Conkling was still asleep. Dr. Barker will give out an official bulletin at 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 9.15 Dr. Barker said the patient had had some sound, healthy, deep sleep from 8 until 8.30 p. m., and in his mental condition was excellent. The sleep took away all strain from the nerves. The chances of the senator's recovery were improved. Twenty-four hours ago his chances were one in a hundred, now the chances are one in twenty-five that he will recover. He has been steadily improving for the past four hours. Dr. Hartley remains with the patient all night.

NEW YORK, April 12—Conkling is resting comfortably; no change in his condition.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Dr. Hartley issued the following bulletin at 12.30 this morning: Senator Conkling's condition was changed slightly for the worse. His temperature is one degree more than it was and his pulse beats six degrees faster to the minute than it did at 6 p. m., when it was 90. This indicates a return of the delirious fever.

NEW YORK, April 12, 2.30 a. m.—No change in Conkling's condition since the last report. He is still asleep.

Ohio's Centennial.

MARIETTA, O., April 7.—The city hall was too small to accommodate the throng that gathered this beautiful morning to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of General Rufus Putnam and his band from the Mayflower. The first formal part of the programme to-day was an address of welcome by Governor Foraker who addressed warmly to the memories they were celebrating, particularly the effective good work of Manassieh Cutler and his coworkers in founding and securing as a condition precedent to their occupation of the soil of the great northwest, its first organic law, that immortal instrument, the ordonance of 1787, and the generous, liberal, and patriotic action of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Delaware, in voting as they did by their representatives in the old continental congress, that slavery, although a domestic institution with them, should not be allowed to mar its accursed blight on this fair heritage. Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, United States senator from Massachusetts, was then introduced and delivered the oration of the day.

After the oration of Senator Hoar was delivered, ex-President Hayes was called out and made a brief address, spirited and eloquent. It was followed by Bernard Peters, editor of the Brooklyn Times, in a graphic sketch of the German pioneers. In the afternoon several meetings were held in churches, while at the city hall Hon. A. Ranck and Chester made an oration. He was followed by Hon. [illegible]

NEW YORK, April 7.—The gathering at Demonico's last night was the occasion of the third annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, and at the same time the centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio, at Marietta, on April 7, 1788. President Thomas Ewing, arm in arm with General W. T. Sherman, led the march into the dining room, followed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, General Wager Swaine, ex-Governor George Hoadley, Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Carson Lake, J. P. Poinsett, Hon. William Reid, S. P. Avery, Richard Butler, A. A. Harris, W. J. Cochran, Wm. W. Beer, O. P. Shaffer, Wm. A. Rogers, Hon. Wm. Window, Hon. B. F. Jones, Hon. Murat Halstead, Hon. D. L. Briskow, Geo. A. Townsend, Andrew V. Rickoff, B. B. Leavitt, Abner Thomas, Mayor Hewitt, C. C. Shaine, Chas. D. Taylor, Wm. L. Eckart, Hon. Chas. A. Dana, Ben Believe, Calvin S. Brice, Cornelius N. Bliss and about 200 other gentlemen. Letters of regret were received from General Phil. Sheridan, Senator John Sherman, Governor Hill, Congressman Cox, Governor Foraker, Congressman J. S. Williams, ex-Congressman John J. Pratt, Senator Allison, ex-Governor Bishop, W. E. Ingalls, John R. McLean, ex-Senator Harrison of Indiana, Senator Jones of Nevada, Senator Manderson of Nebraska, B. F. Kennedy and Senator Plumb of Kansas. It was after 9 o'clock when the speaking began. Gen. Thomas Ewing was principal speaker.

Irrigation For Colorado.

DENVER, April 9.—The committee appointed by ex-Governor Routt at the recent irrigation convention held in this city to draft a memorial to congress asking an appropriation for the purpose of building reservoirs in Colorado, to-day completed its work and will to-night mail the following to Washington:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

Your memorialists, citizens of the state of Colorado, in convention assembled for the purpose, do respectfully represent that a large portion of the territory embraced within the limits of the state of Colorado, amounting in area to over 40,000,000 acres is of such character that it is known as arid land, and that its character must so continue to be until such time as it is possible to charge it by means of proper irrigation; that this large area is susceptible of practical irrigation and under proper application of irrigation would be exceedingly fertile and productive; that large increase to the wealth of these and of the nation at large, that over a portion of this area ditches for irrigation purposes are already constructed, but that, owing to natural water streams being exceedingly reduced in volume during portions of the irrigation season, it is under present conditions impossible to obtain water in sufficient quantity, and at the proper time for the purpose of irrigation; that large amounts of moisture are precipitated upon the crests and slopes of mountain ranges in the forms of snow and rain, which during the colder seasons accumulate upon the sides and edges of the mountains, and which when released by the increasing temperature of the summer season speedily flow away, increasing the normal volume of the streams to dangerous proportions and contributing to the production of destructive inundations of the lower countries bordering the great continental rivers; that experiments and observations have determined that the soil must be supplied annually with moisture equivalent to twenty-five inches of water in order to secure proper growth of crops; that the record of observations concreted upon the so-called "plains of Colorado" by officers and agents of the general government, extending over a long period of years, establishes a mean annual rainfall of fifteen inches; to insure growth of crops it becomes necessary to supply the deficiency in rainfall by artificial means; that by the construction of a comprehensive system of reservoirs and dams, the water which in winter, spring and summer annually runs to waste might be stored and reserved, thereby securing a two-fold benefit, inasmuch as irrigation would be rendered practicable by the presence of available water during all parts of the summer season, and the retention of the water in such reservoirs and its uniform employment would materially and greatly lessen the danger of floods upon the lower large rivers, that it has been practically demonstrated to the satisfaction of all minds that the application of water to soil bearing growing crops is productive of a more satisfactory harvest than are in an average of years measured from soils dependent solely upon irregular rainfalls for their needed supply of moisture; that the revenue derived by the national government from the state of Colorado is of great amount and of sturdy growth and would be largely increased were means for sufficient irrigation provided, whereby the millions of now arid but otherwise fertile acres would be rendered available of cultivation, and the economic industry of agriculture be assured unfailing harvests; that the rapid occupancy of the public domain has already absorbed the most desirable lands, and there now remain for future settlers only what is known as "arid" lands or those areas requiring a supply of moisture by means of irrigation in order to secure crops; that owing to its geographical position the state of Colorado is debarred from enjoying any portion of the benefits derived from the large appropriations annually made by congress for the improvement and maintenance of rivers and harbors within a majority of the states of the union; that by means of compulsory irrigation made possible by individual and private effort the value of agriculture products in husbandry in Colorado has increased from $25,802,000 in 1880 to $88,998,870 in 1887; that upon such a fair and reasonable basis it may be justly assumed that were irrigation provided for the arid but otherwise fertile lands of the state the value of the products of agriculture in Colorado would annually amount to $100,000,000, the direct and indirect revenue of which to the general government would within a short time return to the national treasury all expenditures which might properly be made in the establishment of irrigation reservoirs. In view of the foregoing facts your memorialists most respectfully and earnestly ask that your honorable body will pass such bill or bills granting to the state of Colorado such financial or other available aid as will be deemed adequate to construct and maintain dams and reservoirs with the necessary canals and ditches leading to the same to collect and retain the waters which now annually run to waste, to the end that said waters may be used for irrigation and domestic purposes. Your memorialists most respectfully ask the seasonable attention of your honorable body to the matters herein presented, relying in confidence upon a just interpretation of broad and liberal statesmanship such as always has and must ever mark the action of congress in dealing with the respectful and equitable requests of the people of a sovereign state.

Signed: ALVIN MARSH, Chairman,
ALVA ADAMS,
A. W. DEBUSK,
T. A. BATON,
JOSEPH MURRAY,
E. S. NETTLETON,
H. A. W. TABOR,
HENRY LEE, Committee.
JOHN L. ROUTT, President Convention.

A Sad Suicide.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Hans Stackried and his wife Fanny, a handsome woman of 22 years, took a dose of poison early this morning and died within an hour of each other, after being removed to St. Vincent's hospital. The husband was a Polish Jew. He had been out of work for some time and his wife was compelled to pawn almost everything she had of any value. Finally the father, mother and five months old baby boy had to live on hard crusts of bread picked from street refuse barrels. The couple lived in one room only. About midnight Mrs. Derring heard an unusual noise in Stackried's room. She went out into the hallway and there saw Stackried, who looked as though he was intoxicated. His face was ghastly pale, his eyes glared, and large beads of perspiration stood out on his face. Fearing the man might attack her, Mrs. Derring rushed back into her room and slammed the door. At 2 o'clock Stackried knocked at the door, and upon Mrs. Derring opening it he said, as his face was black and blue: "We have taken poison, my wife and I." Then he sunk down to the floor. Entering the Stackried room Mrs. Derring found the wife lying on the sofa as if dead, with her hands clasped to her breast. In a minute or so she opened her eyes and said faintly: "Go for the police, we are dying." An ambulance was summoned and both were removed to the hospital. The husband died at five o'clock and the wife an hour later. The babe was at once transferred to the care of Marron Webb at police headquarters.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

BERLIN, April 8.—The National Zeitung says the grand duke of Baden, the emperor's brother-in-law, is specially exerting himself to remove the difference which now exists between the emperor and Prince Bismarck, owing to the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander to Princess Victoria. The Prussian national liberals and conservatives and the new electoral associations have called a meeting for to-morrow to prepare a petition to the emperor to maintain Prince Bismarck in office.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Post says a rear of Prince Bismarck's resigning has disappeared, and that the idea of the betrothal of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander of Battenburg has been abandoned.

One-quarter of the business portion of Fairfield, Neb., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss $25,000.

THE CZAR'S HOME.

Jesse Shepard Describes the Czar's Prison-Palace.

The Musician's Impressions of a Visit to Gatchina.

He Tells How Lonely and Melancholy the Place Is.

The Art Gallery and Museum—Other Features.

(Copyrighted 1888.)

(WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.)

SAN DIEGO, April 2.

FAR from the madding crowd, in a lonely, isolated place, lies embedded in a pine forest the palace of Gatchina, the abode of the czar of all the Russias. My thoughts take a singular turn as I attempt a description of my visit and reception at the famous old structure. After a drive from St. Petersburg of several hours we reached the village of Gatchina, where the emperor's carriage was in waiting, in which we were driven over rugged hills and through the great park into the spacious court yard of the palace. The imagination, when this is entered, is in a state of conflicting emotions. What an air of profound and imperial mystery surrounds everything! what an atmosphere of illusive thought envelopes the expectant mind as the tramping of the horses' feet breaks the death-like stillness and awakes the contrast of isolation and activity that unites the idea with the reality! I know of nothing comparable to this place unless it be the great pyramid. What the pyramid is to Egypt, this palace is to the snowy plains of Russia. It is so far north for royalty to dwell, so utterly desolate and unapproachable, so singularly unlike all else of its kind. It seems as if we had at last come to the regions of perpetual melancholy, where ambition may brood over its lost and lost, and every action is one of desolate unrest. As we arose from a sumptuous table seen with every delicacy the palate could wish or culinary art invent, I could not help thinking of some of Shakespeare's banquet scenes and wondering where the ghosts and the dangers were. The parquetted floors, the frescoed ceilings, arabesque walls and obscure windows, by some inexplicable reason, made my thoughts revert to the distant and sombre regions of Siberia, whose very name is suggestive of Arctic dreariness and eternal sleep. I can liken it to nothing so much as a sirocco of ambition raging across a frozen sea, for this place reflects the intimate tastes and habits of those who built it, as well as those who have since sought a more exclusive life within its walls, away from the fashionable restrictions and etiquette of society at St. Petersburg.

As night came on a feeling of loneliness became more and more marked, but it was not until near midnight that etiquette permitted me to retire. By quaint passages, over steps of solid granite, through winding corridors, at last we came to the apartment where I was expected to find repose during the night. The giant marble, now obscured by the opal and lit in the flickering light of a wax taper, which reflected on a quaint old painting of an ancient warrior hung against the wall, which in turn added a mystic charm to the *tout ensemble*, and, whatever one for other scenes and portraits in keeping with the decided character of the place. I found little rest that night; scenes from Macbeth flitted before the mind's eye, and I seemed to hear the ominous cockcrow: "Did'st thou not hear a noise?" and the answer, "I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry." For these and other disturbing noises could be heard outside in the pine forest with the morning north wind and the rustling of branches. Old portraits look down from some dark walls, with expressions of pompous pride and cynical inquisitiveness, as much as to say: "You, sir, have come from the modern world; what do you want here?" Faces that reminded me of Santa and the Flying Dutchman peered from brackets of black marble or brass, while an inconsolable sadness was impressed on every bust in the apartment. Yet none of these faces invited compassion. A spiritual coat of mail enveloped each one that defied the sympathies of the visitor, however much one felt disposed to approach their personal history with feelings akin to kindliness.

The following day was devoted to viewing the unique collections of artistic and historical objects in the art gallery, the oriental museum and other *salons* devoted to imperial treasures. On the way to the apartments of state my distinguished escort, Prince Bariatinsky, stopped and, running a finger across a mahogany panel, said: "You see there is no dust here; it makes no difference whether the emperor is absent or at home, it is always the same." Every room, of which there are several hundred, is kept in rigorous cleanliness. In the art gallery the individuality of the Czar Nicholas was the most striking feature; a superb life-size portrait here, a marble bust there, a bronze statue yonder, gave a good idea of the handsome man of his day. A veritable Apollo of physical perfection, with a cautious face expressive of autocratic pride and affected humility, the face of a typical Roman Caesar, who could, if necessary, like Peter the Great, drink bumpers of wine with one hand and decapitate with the other. It was the likeness of a type I had never seen in life, and only from the hands of antique sculptors had I witnessed it in the form of chiseled marble. Passing into the museum Prince Bariatinsky suddenly made the sign of the cross, knelt by a small iron bed and muttered a short prayer in Russian.

"This," said he, "is the bed used by my beloved master."

A maze of paradoxical surprises seemed to envelop me on all sides. An ancient quaintness mingled with modern forms, while olden memories harmonized with recent impressions.

All at once we entered the throne room. A solemn silence reigned. The throne—simple, classical, supremely regal—stood on a floor of magnificent mosaic. A cathedral window behind it let in a flood of mellow light, with rays of gold streaming across the purple canopy, forming a picture at once poetic and illusive. As we approached the throne, the imagination, now wrought up to a sense of vivid realism, could picture the imperious gaze of Catherine or Nicholas, who, with a sweep of the hand, might consign us to the terrible bastians of Petrobadovsk or the fatal mines of Xara. The impression obtained here was not of India, or of Turkey, or of Spain; nothing purely ancient or mediæval or modern, but all of these combined, in which the aims, ambitions, trials and triumphs of Russian potentates were indelibly stamped on every stone and pillar. A French decoration is made to fit a style of art imported from the Orient; a German idea is woven into a Grecian fancy; eastern pomp mingles with western luxury, while betwixt these two Russia comes in to add on all the scalding seal of the Romanoff dynasty, and the tender tests of Slavonic progress quivers under the molten imprint of inexorable tyranny and insatiable greed.

"Ah! What sights this room has seen!" was the exclamation of my noble guide as we hurriedly left the chamber to wander on and on, through avenues of rooms, seemingly without number.

It was a picturesque panorama of magnificence, dominated with oriental magnificence, uniting by degrees with a dungeon-like realism which all the art and beauty of the place could not relieve. Many of the rooms were just as the imperial house had left them in years past. Every piece of furniture was there, neat and clean, but the occupants, for three months, had passed away, never to return. The scene of tragedy was indeed to the memory of everybody and everything; here it is a recital of the strangulation of the half imbecile Emperor Paul; there is a reminiscence of Alexander II., who was beaten to a mortuary, a trifling relic revives the passions and sorrows of a grand duchesse, on the wall is a souvenir of the heart-broken Nicholas, who died from grief and humiliation because of failure in the Crimea, while a hundred forms call to mind the frightful ending of Alexander II.

Not does a promenade in the vast gardens relieve one of this mental depression. The palace is like a gorgeous tomb, the parks like a well-regulated graveyard. The fountains, the lonely walks, the dreary water, the melancholy quiet tend to augment the feeling of desolation and unrest that never leaves one. It is here, then, that fate has fixed the residence of Alexander III. Surrounded with memories of defeated, exhausted vanity, this unhappy man, like his predecessors, is still beckoned on to grasp at the phantom of personal power and temporal glory. The floors groan, the walls speak, the roof creaks, the sentinels seem like instruments of vengeance, the servants like specters with poison cups; friends are feared and enemies trusted; the nights are turned into waking, the day is passed in giving orders to incompetent and dishonest officials. Meanwhile the nihilists are at work; discontent, like Asiatic plague, is breaking out in new places, while foreign nations are concocting fresh plots to hamper the government and crush the empire.

JESSE SHEPARD.

Great Freshet in Iowa.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special from Mason City, Iowa, says: The greatest freshet ever known in this country was experienced last night, the town of Rock Falls, on the Shell Rock river, experiencing its most disastrous visitation. An iron bridge, 155 feet long, and the dam, are both gone, and the damage to property there will not fall short of $25,000. The village of Rock Falls, south of the river, is completely inundated. Houses and barns were crushed and swept away, and in some instances no vestige remains of what was before a substantial structure. The house of Mr. Crooksiank, where he lived with his wife and three children, was crushed like an egg-shell, the family having a narrow escape. The house in which Mrs. Anderson lived with her five children was swept from its foundation and floated against some trees, where it lodged, the woman and children escaping on floating ice, where they remained barefooted and in their night clothes until daylight when the water receded and their rescue was made. The large bridge went out when the ice gorge gave way and portions of trestles and stringers are now to be seen on the farm of Joseph Merrill, where they were borne by the flood two miles below. The dam and piling, considered the best in the state, is gone. Miles of fences were torn from land where water was never known to reach before. When the water receded it left immense piles of ice on the streets. Huge cakes three feet thick are piled upon one another 10 to 15 feet high, and it will be there for weeks before they melt and make the streets passable. It looks like an immense Arctic scene with the roofs of houses protruding through.

CONKLING'S ILLNESS.

The Ex-Senator Passing through a Perilous Crisis.

Physicians Only Hope for His Final Recovery.

Best Advices Now Favorable Than Earlier Ones.

Cheap Rates to Colorado Made by Southwestern Roads.

Conkling's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Roscoe Conkling's condition changed much for the worse last night. He was moved up in the evening by the presence of his wife, whom he had not been permitted to see since his illness became serious. After her departure he sunk into a stupor, from which he roused but at long intervals and then only to display symptoms of delirium. Dr. Agnew, the eminent oculist, called at Conkling's residence last night. At the time of leaving the patient seemed to be not much worse, though his temperature had risen perceptibly. Dr. Fordyce Barker said to-day that he feared Conkling's recent trouble had caused an affection of the brain, which may prove fatal. "A.... earth to say just now," said Dr. Barker, "is that Mr. Conkling has undergone change within the last twenty-four hours and is very poorly indeed. I have called in Dr. Sands and Dr. Delafield, and they, in company with Dr. Agnew and myself, will visit the patient this afternoon."

At 2.30 p. m. Conkling's condition was unchanged from the last report. At 3 o'clock Drs. Sands, Delafield, Barker and Agnew called at Conkling's house for consultation. A few minutes after Hamilton Fish called out was not admitted. Dr. Barker at the conclusion of the conference said the patient's condition was very unpromising, that he was suffering from inflammation of the ear which had extended to the membranes of the brain. The probabilities were that Mr. Conkling would not recover, though there was a possibility that he might rally. His temperature was 103 and his pulse 90. Dr. Barker did not think there would be any marked change in the patient's condition for the next twelve hours. There is no person admitted to the sick room but his nurses and Mrs. Conkling and attaches at the house are denied admission.

At 8 o'clock there was no change in Conkling's condition. The physicians will hold another consultation during the afternoon. A mattress and an operating table have been brought to the house, and it is supposed some kind of an operation will be performed on the patient.

Drs. Delafield, Sands and Barker held a consultation in the case of Roscoe Conkling between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was decided to immediately cut through the temporal bone to ascertain whether there was pus lodged on the brain. Dr. Sands is the operating surgeon.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The surgeon in attendance on Roscoe Conkling cut away a portion of the temporal bone and found a secretion of matter, which was removed. The operation was a very successful one and gives the patient a chance of life. Conkling remains unconscious. It is not expected there will be any change in his condition for several hours.

NEW YORK, April 9.—At 9.30 physicians regarded Conkling's condition as more favorable. Mr. Conkling will probably remain unconscious all night, because of an anæsthetic which was administered. Drs. Barker and Sands left the sick chamber at 9.45, and will not return until 9 a. m. to-morrow. The surgical operation performed upon the distinguished patient this evening was a very delicate one. It consisted in the cutting and removal of a part of the temporal bone, the incision being made upon a prominence which may be felt just behind the ear. Beneath this lies the mechanism of the ear, and in cases in which this mechanism becomes involved in serious suppuration, as in this instance, it becomes necessary to make an opening through which the pus may be drawn off. When the region of the inner ear was reached the membrane beneath the bone was cut through, a drainage was inserted and about an ounce of pus drained from the head, apparently affording the patient great relief. At 10 o'clock Conkling was resting quietly. His temperature and pulse are the same as at last report.

NEW YORK, April 9.—At midnight Mr. Conkling was waking up and down the room in a half delirious condition. He sent for Edward S. Stokes, and when he arrived Conkling said to him: "Sir, it is no use. I am gone. I have fought against this for some time. I cannot stand it any longer." Mr. Stokes in going out saw Dr. Sands at the door. He asked the doctor if Conkling had any chance. Dr. Sands said, "He may live 48 hours, but I doubt it." Conkling insists on rising and walking about the room, but does so in a delirium, as he has not regained consciousness.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 1.30 a. m. there was little difference in the condition of Conkling. He was then sitting up and was slightly delirious.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 6.20 this morning Dr. Parker said Conkling's condition was much improved this morning and the operation that had been performed seemed to have accomplished all that was expected. His temperature had fallen to 99 and his pulse to 85. He slept three hours during the night.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Everything was quiet at Mr. Conkling's residence from about four last night until this morning. At seven o'clock Mrs. Conkling was seen. She said the ex-senator passed a comparatively easy night and was then somewhat better. He was resting quietly and had experienced no further attacks of delirium, and every way seemed to be improving. It was announced that the doctors would have a consultation about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At 8.50 a. m. Judge Alex. C. Coxe of Utica, nephew of the ex-senator, visited the patient and within ten minutes he appeared at the door. He said that only Dr. Anderson and a nurse were in the patient's room. "Mr. Conkling passed a restless night," said Mr. Coxe, "but he is considered to be some better. He was awake when I was in the room, but did not speak to me."

Dr. Barker would make no statement this morning as to Conkling's chances of recovery. Edward Stokes called at the sick room shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. He said that Conkling was conscious and lying in bed. He refused to take medicine from any person but Mr. Stokes. Among other callers in the early morning were ex-Judge Horace Russell, ex-Gov. Hoadley and Col. Edward Gerhard.

At 11 o'clock the senator was reported as not doing quite so well as in the early morning hours, he being conscious only at intervals of short duration. The effect of the operation was beginning to show itself in the way of causing a heavy strain upon his system.

At 11 o'clock this morning rumors were in the air about the Fifth avenue house that Conkling was in a very precarious condition. No such official information was, however, obtainable. From various sources it was learned, however, that the sufferer was delirious nearly all the time. The result of the operation and the consequent suppuration that resulted therefrom seemed to be sapping the very life out of the patient. Mrs. Conkling had been very much alarmed for her husband, and had given up her room on the Twenty-fifth street side of the Fifth avenue house and was established in the ex-senator's elegant rooms on the second floor of No. 9 West Twenty-fourth street. Conkling occupies the whole floor of four rooms. The sick man is in a back bedroom. Mrs. Conkling is in a front room and does not remain at her husband's side.

At 1.25 the condition of Conkling was considered very critical. At 1.30, Colonel Freda A. Conkling, brother of the senator, came out of the house, leaning heavily on the arm of his son. He was almost too much affected to speak, and in answer to a question as to his brother's condition, said: "Very low, very low." When asked if there was any hope of his recovery, he replied: "I fear not, I fear not." The outlook at noon was very dark for the senator.

At 2.35 p. m. Dr. Barker came from the room where he had been since 2 o'clock, and said his patient's condition was about the same. When Dr. Barker entered the sick man's room at 2 o'clock Conkling asked how long he had been there. The doctor replied: "Oh, only a little while." "Now very kind of you," feebly said the sick man, then he sank unconscious. The patient's pulse at this hour is 90 and temperature 99. The reporter asked the doctor if he thought the senator would live. He replied that Conkling's condition was very critical, but while there was life there was hope.

Drs. Sands and Barker took another consultation to-night. This afternoon Mrs. Fred. Grant, and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant called at Conkling's and left flowers and notes expressing sympathy and hopes of speedy recovery.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 5 o'clock Dr. Barker called and remained half an hour. Up to the time of his arrival the patient had restlessly paced the room and the attendants could do nothing with him. He refused all medicine and they could not force it into his mouth. When the doctor arrived Conkling recognized him, and said, "Doctor, can't you do anything to stop this bothering me?" "Why, certainly," replied the doctor. "Take this medicine." Mr. Conkling took it readily from the doctor's hands, and then said, "Can I go out?" "I am very busy." Again the doctor answered "certainly," adding "take these pills first." He then administered the pills which speedily produced sleep. At 5.45 his pulse is 90, temperature 100.

NEW YORK, April 10, 8 p. m.—Mr. Conkling has just waked after a 40 minutes nap, and is now in better condition than at any time since he was taken sick.

NEW YORK, April 11.—At 1.30 a. m. Mrs. Conkling stated that her husband was better than he had been at any time in 48 hours.

NEW YORK, April 11.—What was thought to be the turning point in ex-Senator Conkling's condition came this morning. At 6.20 o'clock, while suffering from one of his periodical attacks of delirium, Mr. Conkling paced up and down the sick chamber. After ten minutes he became exhausted and once more sank on the bed. It was not long until he was fast asleep. His physician said that much depended upon the condition of their case when he awakened, and were on the tiptoe of expectancy. Dr. Barker called at the patient's residence at ten minutes past nine o'clock and found his patient yet resting peacefully. The doctor felt the patient's pulse, and said it was more regular than it had been for several days. Just then Conkling awoke and cordially shook hands with the physician, who at once asked him if he would not take some soothing medicine. The sufferer promptly replied in the affirmative and as promptly took the medicine given him. Subsequently Dr. Barker in the form of an official bulletin announced to members of the press that Mr. Conkling was beginning to recover. "A marked change for the better," he added, "has taken place during the night."

NEW YORK, April 11.—Edward S. Stokes visited Conkling at 10 o'clock. When Stokes came out he said: "I never was more surprised in my life than to see the improved condition of Conkling. Yesterday I believed he would not recover and sent telegrams to that effect. To-day he was sitting up, knew me and recognized me."

Judge Shipman said shortly before 8 o'clock that he did not believe Conkling would survive more than twenty-four hours. Dr. Barker called on the patient at 2.45 p. m. Afterward Dr. Barker said: "I don't think the patient is as strong as he was this morning. He took some milk and is now sleeping quietly, but he is considerable around. There is still some hope for his recovery unless complications in the region of the mastoid set in." A reporter in conversation with a prominent physician, who does not want his name published, learned some new facts. The physician said: "Conkling if he had mastoid trouble alone, the pus having been removed, would recover, but if he had meningitis also he would die." In view of this statement the reporter asked Dr. Barker if Conkling had meningitis. The doctor said: "There is a tendency that way, and should it run into meningitis it would only be a matter of twenty-four hours."

NEW YORK, April 11.—At 6.20 p. m. Conkling was resting quietly and had been sleeping since 3 o'clock. At 7.30 Dr. Anderson came out and said that Conkling was still asleep. Dr. Barker will give out an official bulletin at 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK, April 11.—At 9.15 Dr. Barker said the patient had had some sound, healthy, deep sleep from 5 until 8.10 p. m., and that his mental condition was excellent. The sleep took away all strain from the nerves. The chances of the senator's recovery were improved. Twenty-four hours ago his chances were one in a hundred, now the chances are one in twenty-five that he will recover. He has been steadily improving for the past four hours. Dr. Hartley remains with the patient all night.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Conkling is resting comfortably; no change in his condition.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Dr. Hartley issued the following bulletin at 2.30 this morning: Senator Conkling's condition has changed slightly for the worse. His temperature is one degree more than it was and his pulse beats six degrees faster to the minute than it did at 6 p. m., when it was 90. This indicates a return of the delirious fever.

NEW YORK, April 12, 2.40 a. m.—No change in Conkling's condition since the last report. He is still asleep.

Ohio's Centennial.

MARIETTA, O., April 7.—The city hall was too small to accommodate the throng that gathered this beautiful morning to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of General Rufus Putnam and his band from the Mayflower. The first formal part of the programme to-day was an address of welcome by Governor Foraker who alluded warmly to the memories they were celebrating, particularly the effective good works of Manasseh Cutler and his coadjutors in demanding and securing as a condition precedent to their occupation of the soil of the great northwest, its first organic law, that immortal instrument, the ordinance of 1787, and the generous, liberal and patriotic action of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Delaware, in voting as they did by their representatives in the old continental congress, that slavery, although a domestic institution with them, should not be allowed to put its accursed blight on this fair heritage. Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, United States senator from Massachusetts, was then introduced and delivered the oration of the day.

After the oration of Senator Hoar was delivered, ex-President Hayes was called out and made a brief address, spirited and eloquent. He was followed by Bernard Peters, editor of the Brooklyn Times, in a graphic sketch of the German pioneers. In the afternoon several overflow meetings were held in churches, while at the city hall Hon. E. Rancour Tucker made an oration. He was followed by Hon. S. S. Cox.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The gathering at Delmonico's to-night was the occasion of the third annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, and, at the same time the centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio, at Marietta, on April 7, 1788. President Thomas Ewing, arm in arm with General W. T. Sherman, led the march into the dining room, followed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, General Wager Swaine, ex-Governor George Hoadley, Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Carson Lake, B. F. Peixotto, Hon. Whitlaw Reid, S. P. Avery, Richard Butler, A. M. Ferris, W. Cochran, Wm. W. Eaton, O. P. Shaffer, Wm. A. Rogers, Hon. Wm. Windom, Hon. B. F. Jones, Hon. Murat Halstead, Hon. B. H. Bristow, Geo. Alfred Townsend, Andrew G. Rickoff, J. B. Leavitt, Abner Thomas, Mayor Hewitt, C. C. Shaine, Col. D. Taylor, Wm. H. Eckart, Hon. Chas. A. Dana, Jean Delevre, Calvin S. Brice, Cornelius N. Bliss and about 200 other gentlemen. Letters of regret were received from General Phil. Sheridan, Senator John Sherman, Governor Hill, Congressman Chas. E. Grosvenor, Governor Foraker, Congressman E. S. Williams, ex-Congressman John E. Padgett, Senator Allison, ex-Governor Bishop, W. E. Ingalls, John R. McLean, ex-Senator Harrison of Indiana, Senator Jones of Nevada, Senator Manderson of Nebraska, R. F. Kennedy and Senator Plumb of Kansas. It was after 9 o'clock when the speaking began. Gen. Thomas Ewing was the principal speaker.

Irrigation for Colorado.

DENVER, April 9.—The committee appointed by ex-Governor Routt at the recent irrigation convention held in this city to draft a memorial to congress asking an appropriation for the purpose of building reservoirs in Colorado, to-day completed its work and will to-night mail the following to Washington:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, citizens of the state of Colorado, in convention assembled for the purpose, do respectfully represent that a large portion of the territory embraced within the limits of the state of Colorado, amounting in area to over 40,000,000 acres is of such character that it is known as "arid" land, and that its character must so continue to be until such time as it is possible to charge it by means of proper irrigation; that this large area is susceptible of practical irrigation and under proper application of irrigation would be exceedingly fertile and productive; that large increase to the wealth of the state and of the nation at large; that over a portion of this area ditches for irrigation purposes are already constructed, but that owing to natural water streams being exceedingly reduced in volume during portions of the irrigation season, it is under present conditions impossible to obtain water in sufficient quantity and at the proper time for the purpose of irrigation; that large amounts of moisture are precipitated upon the crests and slopes of mountain ranges in the forms of snow and rain, which during the colder seasons accumulate upon the sides and edges of the mountains, and which when released by the increasing temperature of the summer season speedily flow away, increasing the normal volume of the streams to dangerous proportions and contributing to the production of destructive inundations of the lower countries bordering the great continental rivers; that experiments and observations have determined that the soil must be supplied annually with moisture equivalent to twenty-five inches of water in order to secure proper growth of crops; that the record of observations concerted upon the so-called "plains of Colorado" by officers and agents of the general government, extending over a long period of years, establishes a mean annual rainfall of fifteen inches; to insure growth of crops it becomes necessary to supply the deficiency in rainfall by artificial means; that by the construction of a comprehensive system of reservoirs and dams, the water which in winter, spring and summer annually runs to waste might be stored and reserved, thereby securing a two-fold benefit, inasmuch as irrigation would be rendered practicable by the presence of available water during all parts of the summer season, and the retention of the water in such reservoirs and its uniform employment would materially and greatly lessen the danger of floods upon the lower large rivers; that it has been practically demonstrated to the satisfaction of all minds that the application of water to soil bearing growing crops is productive of a more satisfactory harvest than are in an average of years returned from soils dependent solely upon irregular rainfalls for their needed supply of moisture; that the revenue derived by the national government from the states of Colorado is of great amount and of sturdy growth and would be largely increased were means for sufficient irrigation provided, whereby the millions of now arid but otherwise fertile acres would be rendered available of cultivation, and the economic industry of agriculture be assured unfailing harvests; that the rapid occupancy of the public domain has already absorbed the most desirable lands, and there now remain for future settlers only what is known as "arid" lands or those areas requiring a supply of moisture by means of irrigation in order to secure crops; that owing to its geographical position the state of Colorado is debarred from enjoying any portion of the benefits derived from the large appropriations annually made by congress for the improvement and maintenance of rivers and harbors within a majority of the states of the union; that by means of desultory irrigation made possible by individual and private effort the value of agricultural products husbanded in Colorado has increased from $25,804,900 in 1880 to $88,998,875 in 1887; that upon such a fair and reasonable basis it may be justly assumed that were irrigation provided for the arid but otherwise fertile lands of the state the value of the products of agriculture in Colorado would annually amount to $100,000,000, the direct and indirect revenue of which to the general government would within a short time return to the national treasury all expenditures which might properly be made in the establishment of irrigation reservoirs. In view of the foregoing facts your memorialists most respectfully and earnestly pass that your honorable body will pass such bill or bills granting to the state of Colorado such financial or other available aid as will be deemed adequate to construct and maintain dams and reservoirs with the necessary canals and ditches leading to the same to collect and retain the waters which now annually run to waste, to the end that said waters may be used for irrigation and domestic purposes. Your memorialists most respectfully ask the seasonable attention of your honorable body to the matters herein presented, relying in confidence upon a just interpretation of broad and liberal statesmanship, such as always has and must ever mark the action of congress in dealing with the respectful and equitable requests of the people of a sovereign state.

Signed, ALVIN MARSH, Chairman,
ALVA ADAMS,
A. W. DEBUSK,
B. H. EATON,
JOSEPH MURRAY,
E. S. NETTLETON,
H. A. W. TABOR,
HENRY LEE, Committee.

JOHN L. ROUTT, President Convention.

A Sad Suicide.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Hans Stackried and his wife Fanny, a handsome woman of 27 years, took a dose of poison early this morning and died within an hour of each other, after being removed to St. Vincent's hospital. The husband was a Polish Jew. He had been out of work for some time and his wife was compelled to pawn almost everything she had of any value. Finally the father, mother and five-months old baby boy had to live on hard crusts of bread picked from street refuse barrels. The couple lived in one room only. About midnight Mrs. Derring heard an unusual noise in Stackried's room. She went out into the hallway and there saw Stackried, who looked as though he was intoxicated. His face was ghastly pale, his eyes glared and large beads of perspiration stood out on his face. Fearing the man might attack her, Mrs. Derring rushed back into her room and slammed the door. At 2 o'clock Stackried knocked at the door, and upon Mrs. Derring opening it he said, as his face was black and blue: "We have taken poison, my wife and I." Then he suddenly fell to the floor. Entering the Stackried room Mrs. Derring found the wife lying on the sofa as if dead, with her babe clasped to her breast. In a minute or so she opened her eyes and said faintly: "Go for the police, we are dying." An ambulance was summoned and both were removed to the hospital. The husband died at five o'clock and the wife an hour later. The babe was at once transferred to the care of Marron Webb at police headquarters.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

BERLIN, April 11.—The National Zeitung says the grand duke of Baden, the emperor's brother-in-law, is specially exerting himself to remove the difference which now exists between the emperor and Prince Bismarck, owing to the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander to Princess Victoria. The Breslau national liberals and conservatives and the new electoral associations have called a meeting for to-morrow to prepare a petition to the emperor to maintain Prince Bismarck in office.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Post says a fear of Prince Bismarck's resigning has disappeared, and that the idea of the betrothal of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander of Battenburg has been abandoned.

One-quarter of the business portion of Fairfield, Neb., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss $40,000.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum......$8 00 Six months........$5 0
Three months.....$2 50 One month.......$1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum.......$1 50 Six months..........75
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JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The promotion of General Crook to the vacant major generalship is a well deserved compliment to a faithful and able officer.

The country is now being treated to the annual legislative circus in the house of representatives. The clowns seem to be all on the democratic side.

The statement of City Engineer [illegible] Reid which was submitted to the board of trade at the meeting held last evening presents a practical solution of the problem for an increased water supply to the city.

Because the democratic senators have sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Conkling, some newspapers will declare that Mr. Conkling has never been a republican and that he has always been a democrat.

The record of the weather for February and March by Prof. F. H. Loud gives very interesting reading. Such statements ought to be in the hands of every physician and invalid in the country.

Political affairs in France are decidedly mixed. The radicals have captured the premiership and the opportunists the presidency of the chamber of deputies. Political power in France is now of very uncertain [illegible].

The Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad seems to be resolute in the stand it has taken to lower Colorado rates to the seaboard. If it continues under Denver influences, it gives Denver the power to dictate to the transcontinental lines what the rates shall be.

The tariff bill the republicans will present will make a greater reduction on the tariff of sugar than that which the democratic majority has presented. This is a wise move and will greatly help the party to recover from the awkward position in which the Blaine interview put it.

There has never been a time since the remonetization of silver in 1878 when the silver men in congress had so good a show of success. The opposition to silver has died out simply because the anti-silver men based their opposition on repeated predictions of evils which have never come true.

The resolutions of the board of trade on subsidies, which were passed last night, are sound common sense. We trust the boards of trade of Denver and Pueblo will pass similar resolutions. Business men who go about "holding up" communities for subsidies do not deserve and are not worth help.

General Boulanger is to-day one of the most popular men of France. He could secure an election to the chamber of deputies from almost any department. His reascendency into political power will again arouse rumors of war between France and Germany. His popularity makes him a dangerous man.

The democratic state committee of Connecticut by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible] has refused to indorse the president's tariff policy. Democratic statesmen will soon have to put their heads together to formulate a tariff plank for the national platform. The task will not be an easy one, and the result is uncertain.

The course which the southern democratic members have adopted on the direct tax bill in preventing a vote upon it will not help their party. It is an example of a sectional spirit which the democratic party has of late endeavored to discourage, and which it has accused the republican party of seeking to arouse.

The board of trade is moving with commendable promptness in the matter of an increased water supply. This is a question which intimately concerns every citizen, and which demands immediate attention. We hope that there will be a large attendance at the meeting of the board to consider the subject next Wednesday evening.

The first regular meeting of the University club will be held this evening at the college chapel. As this is the only regular meeting until next fall, no systematic literary work will be inaugurated. The evening will be devoted to college reminiscences. Students at German universities, Glasgow and Edinburg, Harvard and Yale will speak and a very enjoyable evening may be expected.

The great sugar trust, which has a certificate capital of $45,000,000, on an actual investment of $5,000,000 has just declared a dividend of 2½ per cent although it has been organized for only five months. The money for this dividend comes from the consumers of sugar and amounts to about 18 per cent profit in a year. This gigantic monopoly deserves little consideration. The duty on refined sugar should be abolished.

The young ladies who graduated this year from the high school of Denver carried off all the honors of the class, though we believe the class was about evenly divided between the two sexes. It is about time that something was done to stop the co-education of the sexes, or the believers in the intellectual inferiority of woman will have little to stand on.

A few weeks ago the democrats were loudly denouncing the republicans for threatening to filibuster when the Mills tariff bill should come before the house. They will probably remain silent while the democrats from Alabama and Kentucky obstruct all kinds of legislation by their filibustering tactics on the direct tax bill. Consistency is a virtue in which the modern democrat is woefully lacking.

Leadville and Pueblo, among other cities, elected a democratic mayor. This is rather phenomenal in a presidential year. It shows that it is dangerous to conduct municipal politics on national issues. It also shows that unusual care should be taken this fall to have the party go into the campaign united. Factional and personal issues should not be allowed to interfere with success.

The Colorado Springs board of trade has arrived at the conclusion that the News was right in the matter of subsidies to smelters, manufacturers, etc. It is ten to one—and a good bet if you lose—that Pueblo will arrive at a like conclusion in less than six months, and frame the result on the railroads.—Denver News.

The Pueblo Press has already endorsed the above sentiments and says that "Pueblo is agreed." The board of trade should make this official.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church yesterday was an event of more than passing importance. We have too few fine public buildings considering the number of beautiful private homes. The new church will be one of the most costly and beautiful in Colorado. It will be a splendid monument to the public spirit and religious devotion of those who built it.

Mr. Richard P. Rothwell, the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, has [illegible] by the Hon. Carl Schurz, president of the United States Almanac Publishing company, to write the essay on mining and metals for that publication, which is to be a comprehensive presentation of American products, industries and commerce. From twenty to thirty thousand copies will be distributed all over the world by the consular officers of the United States under instructions of the department of state.

The Rhode Island election fully demonstrated the fact that republican success is virtually assured when the party nominates good and capable men. Last year the democratic ticket was elected in that state because the republicans nominated men who had prostituted their offices and attempted to elect them by the machine methods. This year with good men they secured the independent and non-partisan vote and in consequence their ticket was successful. When any party nominates unfit men for office, it invites defeat and strengthens opposition.

In 1870 when the number of colonels in the army was reduced from 45 to 25, Colonel A. J. Smith who had been in the army nearly thirty-two years generously resigned to make way for younger men. He served throughout the war with distinguished gallantry. At the close he was in command of an army corps. It is proposed now to pass a special act of congress retiring him with the rank of brigadier general. The measure is a meritorious one. General Sherman in a characteristic letter rehearses his services and earnestly urges congress to do this act of justice.

Ex-Senator Mahone of Virginia, chairman of the republican state central committee, has issued another circular, in which he urges the enforcement of the unit rule in the next national convention as far as it shall apply to the delegation from that state. Before the campaign is over Mr. Mahone will likely be reminded that this rule is about as ancient a political relic as himself, and that the republican party has no further use for it as an instrument to stifle individual expression. The party must not be burdened with a candidate nominated by the application of such a rule. In order to receive the united support of the party, he must be its free and unrestricted choice.

The promotion of General Crook to the vacancy made by the voluntary retirement of General Terry is a very just act on the part of the president. General Crook was very unfairly blamed during the trouble with the Apaches two years ago. He was too honest and noble a man to pander to the extreme, unreasonable frontier sentiment, and hence he was subjected to very unjust criticism. It did not hurt him among soldiers, who knew him to be a brave and skillful soldier, as well as a noble gentleman. He earned this rank by his services and no other promotion could have been made in the army which would have given his fellow soldiers such sincere pleasure.

AN INVALID'S DAY.

Dr. S. E. Solly has published several valuable pamphlets regarding this climate. One on "Manitou" and another on "Colorado for Invalids" have had a very large circulation, and have been the means of bringing the high qualities of this climate for lung troubles to the attention of physicians in England, and in this country. He has also taken a great interest in our meteorological observations. Largely through his efforts Professor Loud has been furnished with instruments to make his interesting and valuable observations, and to furnish data for comparison of this with other health resorts. The absence of such data in our early history was seriously felt, because, while we might assert this to be superior to other health resorts, we could not prove it. This data enables us to prove what we assert. Much credit is due to Dr. Solly for what he has done in this direction. We have just received from him a pamphlet, which is reprinted from the transactions of the American Climatological Association. The paper was read before this association May 31st, 1887. The scope of the pamphlet is indicated by the following introduction:

"One of the many difficulties that are encountered by the physician who endeavors to select the best climate for the patient whom he desires to send from home, is the imperfection of the meteorological data at his command. Assuming that he can obtain a record of thermometric and barometric means, of mean velocity and direction of wind, of mean relative humidity and of total precipitation, he is still very far from gaining a fair estimate of what weather his patient is likely to encounter during the hours of daylight. Yet this is precisely the knowledge most important to obtain. Provided that the house and its accommodations are sufficiently good, the change of climate during the hours of darkness is of very little consequence, comparatively, while the atmospheric conditions during the daylight hours are what should chiefly determine the choice of locality. It is with a view of giving this information concerning Colorado Springs that his paper is presented."

The paper gives, in a simple, straightforward way, an account of the kind of weather the invalid may expect during the day of any season of the year, and also how he may pass his time. It is the most satisfactory statement of the kind that we have read, and will answer a large number of questions which invalids ask on this subject. Appended to this are tables which have been prepared for Dr. Solly with great accuracy and labor by Professor Loud, chief of the Colorado college observatory, and Mr. Sherwood, in charge of the government signal station. These tables substantiate his statements. Tables one to five relate especially to the invalid's day and tables six to fifteen to general meteorology. All these tables will prove very interesting and will be very valuable for reference. While there was a prospect of locating the smelters at Colorado City, there was a good deal of discussion as to the prevailing winds and whether these winds would carry the smoke to Manitou or Colorado Springs. Table four of this pamphlet answers the question in a very satisfactory way. This table gives the direction of wind during the warmer hours of the day, as derived from the self-registering anemoscope. For the year ending May 31st, 1887, there were 2760 observations, of which the direction of the wind was registered in 1833. Of these observations of the direction of the wind, it appears that 1,097 times the wind was from the southeast or east. This is, in round numbers, sixty per cent. It shows that the prevailing wind would be in the direction of Manitou from the smelters. Of the winds from the south-west and west, the anemoscope registered 335, or about eighteen per cent. This wind would be in the direction of this city from the smelters. From this table, therefore, it appears that by the record of this self-registering anemoscope seventy-eight per cent of the winds would either be in the direction of Manitou from Colorado City, or in the direction of this city from Colorado City. It answers in a very indisputable way some of the questions discussed during the time that it was thought the smelters were coming here, which were either considered open or settled in an entirely different way. This pamphlet is on sale at the Consolidated book store.

The senatorial investigation into the conduct of the federal officeholders at Philadelphia, regarding their observance of the civil service rules, has revealed the fact that the democratic officeholders have formed just as obnoxious a political machine as that which flourished in the New York custom house during the Hayes and Arthur administrations. Mr. Randall, who secured the appointment of most of the federal officers at Philadelphia, has incurred their enmity and they have transferred their allegiance to Congressman Scott whose star of administration influence seems to be in the ascendant. Mr. Dallas Sanders, who was Mr. Randall's candidate for chairman of the democratic state central committee and who was defeated, testified that his defeat was brought about by federal officeholders who forsook their posts of duty in order to accomplish this purpose. He also testified that the administration had worked openly against him, and that men who had promised to support him had been bribed by the promise of federal appointments. Testimony of a similar nature to that offered by Mr. Sanders was placed before the committee. The republicans have a splendid opportunity to demonstrate the insincerity of democratic pretensions to the cause of civil service reform. In nearly every instance where popular clamor would not be too generally manifested the democratic party has evaded the law or openly disregarded it. President Cleveland knows full well that the law has been and is being daily violated, and has yet made no effort to have the violators of the law dismissed from the public service. The whole course of his administration has been characterized by a struggle between the president and his party regarding the enforcement of the law. The former has apparently been unable to resist the pressure brought to bear upon him, and has succumbed to the wishes of his party. Civil service reform will never be championed by the democratic party until it has been deprived of the offices. Then we may expect to hear democratic orators contend for the retention of faithful officials, and arraign the republican party for the part which its officeholders take in political affairs.

The New York Tribune has recently published a summary of the liquor laws in the various states of the union. In speaking of high license it says:

It will be noticed that both in Nebraska and Michigan the high license laws are commended in the warmest terms by democrats as well as republicans. The only dissenters are the third party prohibitionists. There is a general agreement of the mass of citizens, who must be supposed to be fairly represented by the representatives of the two great parties, that high license keeps down the number of saloons, checks intemperance and reduces taxes by compelling a traffic which feeds the almshouses and prisons to pay a large share of their cost. The reader will be struck with the exacting character of these laws. The traffic seems to be surrounded with every possible restriction short of absolute prohibition, and the most inevitable inference is that in rural communities, if not everywhere, far better practical results can be obtained under such laws than under prohibition. Such is the conclusion of one of the most intelligent observers in Nebraska. It may be observed incidentally that the same testimony disposes effectually of a recent claim of the third-party prohibitionists that high license has proved a failure in Omaha. That city has had an experience almost identical with that of Chicago. The total number of saloons has not increased, though the city has grown enormously in population, and drunkenness has diminished one-half. This is, in its essence, the invariable record of high license, and that fact is an argument for its adoption here which is simply unanswerable. It should be noted, also that the testimony from Nebraska, and, indeed, from all high license states, is that that policy is quite as effective in the rural districts as in the cities.

From all accounts the United States government has been involved in a very foolish dispute with the sultan of Morocco, and which may eventually bring about a more serious state of affairs than at present exists. It appears that consuls of foreign governments at Morocco have been in the habit of taking natives of the country under their protection much to the displeasure of the sultan. In this instance the two Mahommedans whom the American consul sought to protect have been imprisoned by the sultan, and the demand for their release by the United States government has been treated with contemptuous indifference. These men are not American citizens and whatever rights they possess belong to them solely as natives of Morocco. Any claim which they may advance as American citizens is purely fictitious. The consul at Morocco would make a far more creditable representative if he should confine his efforts to the protection of genuine American rights. The serious part of the controversy is that it is liable to involve our government in a dispute with France, Spain or Italy. These nations are all rivals for the control of the Barbary states, and it is hardly possible that they will view American intervention with any favor. Our government should have hesitated before it resorted to vigorous measures with Morocco. But Secretary Bayard seems determined to prove that he is possessed of some courage for he has ordered a United States gunboat to make threatening demonstrations. This specimen of the American navy has not brought the irascible Moor to terms, and it has sailed away to bring back two more gunboats. It is expected that this miniature squadron may frighten the sultan into acceding to Mr. Bayard's demands. Our secretary's foreign policy has thus far failed to prove a brilliant success.

The operation of the saloon license law in Philadelphia is having a marked effect. A reduction of 60 per cent has been made in the number of the saloons, and the law, which is very stringent, is being rigidly enforced. Yet the prohibitionists contend that absolute prohibition is the only way to mitigate the evils of intemperance. If prohibition were possible in our large cities that would be well and good, but where it is not possible, the prohibitionists refuse to support high license. Their refusal is shown by their opposition to the republican party, which has championed the cause of high license in the large eastern cities. Philadelphia without prohibition which could never be voted there, and without a high license law which has been shown to be a benefit would now have 30 per cent more saloons.

We shall publish within the next two months an unusually interesting series of letters received through the European Correspondence bureau. Among those that will be immediately published is "The Home Life of Alexandre Dumas" by the brilliant French journalist Theodore Massiac. This letter describes the city and country home of Alexandre Dumas, tells how he passes his day, how he writes, how he entertains, furnishes glimpses of his family and, in a word, gives a picture of the life of one of the greatest of French authors.

Olive Logan will write a letter on "Cooking in England," which tells of the progress of the culinary art in England. It gives a report of a recent interview with Mrs. Marshall, head of the famous London Mortimer street cooking school, and explains the nature and progress of the National Training School of Cooking, which is doing so much to improve the English cuisine.

There will be a series of interesting letters by an ex-member of the United States diplomatic and consular service who has lived many years abroad. Among those mentioned are Mr. Washburne, General Meredith Read, Mr. Dayton, John Bigelow, General Dix, Governor Fairchild, Mr. Astor, Judge Stallo, James Russell Lowell, Caleb Cushing and Hannibal Hamlin.

The Philadelphia Press has the following concerning M. Floquet's selection to form a French cabinet:

M. Floquet's selection to form the next French ministry has been certain since the objection of the czar to his taking this position was known to have disappeared. This was made known when M. Floquet was dined by the Russian embassy, and his becoming premier was then only a question of time. Allied by principle, record and associations with the radical wing of the republican party, he has made up a conservative ministry in which the most notable appointment is the selection of M. de Freycinet as minister of war. It is an almost unheard of thing in France for a civilian to have this portfolio, and the effect of the innovation will do much to explain the real situation of affairs in France and in the French army. If this radical change is accepted it will go far to show that France is ready for our view of the position of the army. M. Floquet becomes minister of the interior—probably with a view to an election. M. Goblet, who made a capable minister of finance and now takes foreign affairs, is a discreet, hard working man, but lacks altogether diplomatic training and experience.

The Baltimore American thinks that the new French cabinet is a strong one. It says:

The new French cabinet, formed so much sooner than was generally expected, is in several senses a strong one. Some of the men comprising it are among the wisest and most reliable statesmen in France, and they represent groups in the chamber which, if they design to act together in good faith, may give the republic the repose and confidence it has needed but has not enjoyed for many months. The combination appears to be of the extreme left with the better class of conservative republicans, instead of the unnatural coalition of the former with the right, which, under Tirard, has hung together by a thread since the election of President Carnot. M. Floquet, the premier, represents the left, and by Clemenceau, who must have acquiesced in the choice of the former, who is somewhat timid and would not otherwise have consented to act. Floquet has great administrative powers, is thoroughly upright, and a staunch supporter of republican principles. Goblet, the minister of foreign affairs, has heretofore been more conspicuous in the department of finance, but as he has already been at the head of the government he probably is fully qualified to undertake the delicate task of managing the diplomatic relations of France. He is a conservative statesman of a high order. M. de Freycinet, who has been premier several times, is also in a novel position and one that he will find it difficult to fill. No nation with such an army as France and so many dangers to confront should have other than a military man at the head of the war department. Freycinet represents the better class of opportunist politicians, and will give strength to the ministry in the present chamber. The others, with the exception of M. Lockroy, the minister of education, are not men of much note and have evidently been chosen for their ability to control little groups of followers, of which there are a great number in the present legislature. It looks as though this cabinet was formed to prevent a dissolution of the chambers, and, as far as possible, weaken the political influence of General Boulanger. As this be the main object rather than genuine patriotism, of course the life of the ministry will be as short as those of its predecessors. No ministry in France or anywhere else can long hold together on the single basis of hatred to a popular and deserving citizen. There are elements in it, however, which, if rigidly applied, will bring good fortune to the country.

The projectors of the Metropole hotel have been trying to get a hundred thousand dollars from the property holders on Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets because of the benefit the building of this hotel would be to adjacent property. The subsidy business is getting to be tiresome. The Windsor hotel, Tabor opera house, the Tabor block and Barclay block have all had a great influence on the prices of real estate in their immediate vicinity, but the builders of these properties did not ask any subsidies though they have as much reason as this new hotel project. These people who go around saying how much they are going to benefit other people and asking to be paid for it are usually humbugs. It is foolish to encourage any industry or project that will not pay. If it does not pay it is a burden on the community. If it does pay the projectors get their returns from the profits.

The Baptists of Denver are getting up a real estate scheme to start a new Baptist college. It is a great mistake. The hindrance to all thorough education in the west is the denominational college. Many a western state has far more colleges than New England. The denominational feeling runs so strong that some states have several of the same denomination. These institutions, instead of being a help, have been a hindrance to all sound learning. They have sent forth a lot of immature, half educated young men into the professions, who, in most cases, do not outgrow their crudeness. What we want in Colorado is not more colleges, but better colleges. If the Baptists wish to do anything for sound learning and the glory of God they could do much better by giving to the colleges already existing and make them stronger. We have now eight or ten different colleges in this state, while there are not students enough prepared for an advanced course for more than one college. The combined income of these different institutions would support one good institution and enable it to employ and pay well specialists in all departments of learning. We should then have an institution which would rank with Michigan university. At present we are spending on our State university, Agricultural school and School of Mines fully as much money as is paid to support such colleges as Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Williams, yet there is no comparison in their results achieved. The Baptists of Denver should give their funds to one of two or three established and growing institutions in the state. This does not apply solely to one denomination. The Presbyterians have been equally foolish in trying to start two colleges which are not respectable preparatory schools in Boulder and Del Norte. This denomination has less excuse, because it is in church doctrine so nearly allied to the Congregational church that the minister of one denomination will accept a pastorate in the other without regarding it as any violation of or change of principles.

The fire department has been a remarkably efficient one from the beginning and the people of this city owe a great deal to it for the protection of property. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that the election of chief engineer of the fire department Wednesday night should have occasioned any feeling and we trust that it will not impair the efficiency of the department in any way. Mr. Ferrin has served for one year as chief. He has given a great deal of time to the department and his work has been satisfactory in every way. He was fairly entitled to another election, and had either the department as a whole, or the citizens of this town, been allowed to decide the matter, he would have been. His defeat is not a discredit to him, because no attack was made on his record as chief, and because it was clearly the will of the department that he should serve for another year. We are glad to say that neither Mr. Draper nor any of his friends of the Matt France Hose company are in any way responsible for the breaking of pledges of some of the delegates. Mr. Draper has been a member of the department almost from the beginning and he will fill the position acceptably.

General Q. A. Gillmore who died a few days ago made a profound impression during the war from his skill as an engineer. He was born in 1825 and graduated from West Point at the head of his class in 1849. He entered the army as brevet second lieutenant of engineers, and assisted in the construction of the Hampton Roads defences, returning to West Point in 1852 as instructor of military engineering. In 1861 he was made chief engineer of the Port Royal expedition under General T. W. Sherman. His plans with reference to the reduction of Fort Pulaski Georgia, were followed, and after two months of hard labor the fortification was completely invested and capitulated after a bombardment of a day and a half. In June 1863 he was transferred from the central district of Kentucky, where he had been in command, to take charge of the department of the south and in the July following he was made commander of the Tenth army corps. It was while he commanded this corps that he conducted the brilliant campaign against Charleston, which resulted in the destruction of Forts Wagner and Sumter. General Halleck, in speaking of his operations said: "His operations on Morris island constitute a new era in the science of engineering." In 1864 he was transferred to the James river with his command. He was summoned to Washington on the approach of Early. He commanded two divisions of the Nineteenth army corps in the defence of the capital. From November, 1864, to February, 1865, he commanded the department of the south, and resigned his volunteer commission in December of the latter year. After serving on a number of boards he was assigned to the position of engineer in charge of the fortifications along the south Atlantic coast and on Staten island. He was brevetted brigadier general and major general United States army. He was the author of several military treatises, which give an account of the various seiges and operations which he undertook during the war.

STATE NEWS.

D. J. A. Eddy has been elected president of the Salida board of trade.

Joseph Irwin a prominent citizen and mining man of Caribou, Boulder county, died on Wednesday.

Clear creek is said to be lower now than it has been for years, and there is but little snow on the range.

Real estate in Gunnison has taken a rise and is more active since the prospects for steel works have grown brighter.

The coroner's jury in the Duggan murder case returned a verdict to the effect that the murder was perpetrated by Bailey C. Youngson.

A man by the name of James Dunn met with a horrible death in the Robert Emmet at Aspen on Sunday morning. A car, loaded with ore, which was being hoisted up, broke loose and crushed him almost out of recognition.

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A WEEK IN LONDON.

Chats with Some Celebrities of the Great Capital.

Prince Krapotkin Found in a Laborer's Cottage.

Anecdotes of the Anarchist's Prison Experiences.

Sketches of Haggard, Stepniak and Mr. Graham, M. P.

LONDON, March 25, 1888.

I went out from the metropolis the other day to Harrow on the Hill to see Krapotkin, the prince of Russian anarchists. At first I reached Krapotkin's door and a simple house it opened into. The house was one of a row of laborers' cottages and stood in a small unkempt garden, quite exposed to the four winds of heaven. I was shown the way up a steep, narrow flight of stairs and ushered into the front room.

"Here I stood alone in the great anarchist's study." The floor was bare, but the white walls showed no trace of dust, nor dirt; everything was spotlessly clean. There were two small rugs on the floor, one on the hearth, the other in front of a sofa made of a rough deal frame and chintz covered mattress. I noticed more the writing table a corner rug [illegible] warm, [illegible] looking very much as if its occupants had just escaped. My attention was next drawn to the well filled book shelves. Reference books were in a large majority, though science, literature and philosophy were not unrepresented. Poets of Goethe, Schiller and Heine were apparently well used friends.

I had just taken up a position near the fire, for it was a bitterly cold day, [illegible] the northeast [illegible] when the door opened [illegible] cordially took me by the hand, saying in the gentlest of voices [illegible] am very glad to see you."

Prince Krapotkin [illegible] forty or [illegible] years [illegible] Quick [illegible] this is antagonized by kindly [illegible] and exceptionally gentle gray eyes. The head is [illegible] over the ears and [illegible]. The mustache too is very light in growth. [illegible] striking fact that the heavy brown beard, slightly sprinkled with gray, should be so in contrast with the rest of the man. It is the one hint of physical vigor; everything else about Prince Krapotkin emphasizes nervous energy. The head is thrown habitually a little back and the carriage of the body is [illegible]. The step is light and elastic and the movements of the arm and hand, though always quick and sudden, are certainly gentle.

Such is the man most people believe to be the preacher of chaos and the subversion of all things good. He looked so kind that I found it very easy to chat with him, but knowing that the greatest lunatics will be calm and [illegible] on different topics, and blaze up on the hallucination, I half expected some volcanic eruption when we should finally arrive at the burning question. But each time we touched on the subject of [illegible] and labor, socialism, anarchy, [illegible] circles, [illegible] reassured that peace was to reign. Krapotkin never uttered a hasty word, a bitter thought. Once, when referring to Princess Krapotkin, he excused her not appearing on the ground that she was occupied with her baby.

As he kept hovering about this wee subject, I soon saw that he desired me to see his "young anarchist," as he givingly called his baby daughter of [illegible] months. So away we went to a small back room where a bright fire was burning on the hearth and a still brighter woman seated on the floor, building up towers of blocks for the laughing miniature of herself to knock down. Krapotkin caught up his rosy, chubby Alexandrina and [illegible] her light up for me to admire.

Princess Krapotkin is a woman of medium height and rather heavy build. She has an open, earnest face, a wealth of black hair and laughing black eyes. She told me that she took full charge of her baby night and day, never leaving her for a moment except for an hour two afternoons a week, when a trusty woman came to relieve her of her charge. And such is the anarchist mother!

I asked the prince if "bomb-throwing" injured the cause of anarchy, and he replied: "Because of the short sighted policy of governments it does not. You see, in times of excitement or hot discussion there will always be individual men who will do such a deed. In every association there are such men. Now neither at Chicago nor in France was the actual thrower of the bomb discovered. Men innocent of that were imprisoned in France and hung at Chicago, and so were made martyrs; hence the cause of anarchy was, so to speak, advertised.

"In my case, my arrest at Lyons, a few years ago, was a total surprise. I had only just come to France. For months I had been in England. I knew absolutely nothing of the state of affairs at Lyons. But I was sentenced to prison for five years. I went in an obscure man; when I came out, at the end of three years, I found myself known. A dozen editors immediately applied to me for articles. It was not the throwing of the bomb that made me famous; but the impolicy of the French government in connecting me unjustly with the deed."

Our party sat talking with Prince Krapotkin for two hours, and he told many anecdotes of his prison experiences.

"I was once two years in that terrible St. Petersburg fortress, Peter and Paul," he said, "and I assure you the discipline is strict. Your warder is always accompanied by a soldier, and to whatever question you ask there comes but silence for response. My longing to hear the human voice became more and more intense. At last, at the end of eighteen months, for the first time I heard some one speak. First there came the high tones of a woman's voice and then the low gruff tones of a soldier's. This woman was a fellow prisoner and had not only broken the rule about talking herself but had actually drawn the warder and the soldier into conversation. Ah, women are born anarchists. They can upset discipline anywhere," said the prince with a happy twinkle in the eye.

* * *

A few days after my visit to Harrow on the Hill I met another man who is much talked of in London literary circles but who is different in every respect from Prince Krapotkin.

I am sure that many of your readers will remember a joke that once went the rounds at the expense of a novel called, "Fair as a Rose is She." We are [illegible] tempted to expect a sequel "Rude as a Cottar Endured is He." A similar contrast has been worrying me of late. Ever since reading "She" I have wanted to see "He." At last I have seen him.

Rider Haggard struck me just [illegible] in every thing else, extremes. [illegible] manner he is quite unprepossessing. He [illegible] the fingers, for he is never quiet a moment, but is constantly [illegible] himself from head to foot, and shuffling [illegible] on his chair. Nor does he [illegible] look anyone squarely in the face. In fact, I never met a man so [illegible]. Many people [illegible] who know him have come to the conclusion that the charges about plagiarism are true, and that he suffers from a guilty conscience. There is a report that Sir Charles Dilke is about to institute proceedings for libel against the Pall Mall Gazette. Mr. Haggard had been a unit in this effort, for that evening journal [illegible] not [illegible] constantly question the morality of the former member for Chelsea than the literary honesty of the author of "She."

I heard an elderly lady the other evening plead her age with Mr. Haggard as a reason why he should give her an explanation of the meaning of "She." He graciously consented, not replying as did Tennyson to a similar request that if he supplied the brains to write a poem, he really could not be expected to supply everyone with brains to read it. "Well," said Mr. Haggard, "there are many explanations, but perhaps the best is that women are vain. Ayesha was vain. She liked to dazzle men with her charms and finally her vanity was the cause of her death."

So that is the hidden meaning of the Sherd of Amenartas and all the rest of it. Here some of us have been diving to the depths of occultism for an explanation and we can't that we need but have looked on the surface of everyday life—the vanity of women—revealed.

There has been talk of Mr. Haggard going to America to give readings from his books, but the agents of the lyceum bureaux begin to feel shy of him. He has lately been reading from "She" in Scotland, and was not a brilliant success. This united with the money estimate he himself puts on his powers—he demanded $25,000 for fifty readings to be given in New England—will undoubtedly tend to his remaining quietly in his own country.

* * *

In pleasing contrast with Rider Haggard is Cunninghame Graham, M. P. He is the hero of that fateful Sunday in November when Trafalgar Square was held by police and military against the people of the metropolis. When he first read in the newspapers that the meeting was to be held he was in the north with his wife. Feeling sure that not a single member of parliament for London would stand by the people in defence of their right of public meeting, he decided on the spot to leave at once for town. The sequel you know, how he attempted to lead the people into the square, was arrested and brutally assaulted by the police, later tried and sentenced to six weeks of imprisonment.

He looks very ill, for this time of prison confinement has told very severely upon a naturally delicate constitution.

"The first week," he said, "I was fed on bread and water. This is the usual plan with political offenders. It's supposed to break their spirit. Of course, I had only a plank bed for the first few days. I suffered the whole time from hunger. Fortunately the man in the next cell had little appetite so he shared his bread with me."

This struggle, of which Mr. Graham is one of the leaders has already borne rich fruit; for it was the outcry against the brutalities of the police, and against the closing of Trafalgar square to the public gatherings that recently cost the tories their seat in the metropolitan constituency of Southwark, and cut down their majority in Deptford.

There is one amusing incident connected with Mr. Graham's championing the "cause of the people." He is a large landholder in Scotland, in fact a veritable laird. When his farm tenants heard of his "goings on," they wrote that since such were his views he, of course, would not wish them to pay rent. And not a farthing have they paid. It is to be hoped that the cowboys on his Texan ranch will not in like manner appropriate his cattle.

I asked Mr. Graham, as he had been much among the people of London, whether he thought anything approaching a revolution was at all probable. "That is hard to say," was his reply. "If there comes a rising it will be brought about by accident. It will not be the result of any definite plan. But the recent funeral of Linnell, the man mortally wounded in one of the police charges on the people at Trafalgar square, was a revelation to me. The procession marched, as you know, miles from the west down into the east end to the cemetery, and the whole way was swarming with what the well-to-do might call vermin. These men and women, covered with filthy rags, seemed to rise out of the very sewers. From start to finish the people showed their gratitude towards many of us by seizing our hands and giving them a hearty shake. I assure you, when I reached home that night my right hand and arm were the size of a leg of mutton. I shall never forget that vast concourse of people with its poverty and wretchedness. It needs but some incident to turn them into revolutionists."

* * *

Let me end as I began by introducing you to a distinguished Russian.

Stepniak is the antithesis of Krapotkin. The former is a thoroughly vital man. He is full of physical vigor and a mind awake to all practical measures. Cunninghame Graham said of them: "Krapotkin is an exquisite character to be worshipped; Stepniak a practical man to feel at one with. Everyone can work with Stepniak; no one with Krapotkin."

I asked Stepniak what he would do for the great army of the unemployed. "I would set them and the laborers working for one another," he answered, "and not for some distant market. I would have each town supply the needs of its fellows at home, instead of entering into dangerous competition for foreign purchasers. If we work for distant markets then the laborer here feels the slightest disturbance of prices, though it happen at the antipodes. What Britisher of the [illegible] concerned himself about the American war? Yet it has brought misery to thousands of cotton spinners in Lancashire."

One of our party asked Stepniak if he had ever been imprisoned, and when answered in the negative, suggested that then he had probably been exiled. "Oh, no," was his ready reply, "Russia is not so kind to Nihilists as to exile us to Europe."

In speaking of the articles of George Kennan, that are appearing in the Century, Stepniak remarked to me: "For Russia they are epoch making. Europe and America have naturally always doubted the statements of the Nihilists, but now at last the public has the information from a wholly disinterested source. It is the general opinion, too, that this series of papers will compel the Pall Mall Gazette to alter its tone on Russian affairs."

In fact, it has long been whispered about that the extraordinary moral obliquity of the editor who fights for freedom in Ireland and Trafalgar square, and against it in Russia, has really no more solid foundation than *les beaux yeux de Mme. Novikoff.*

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

The Dehorning Craze.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 9.—Thousands of cattle have been dehorned in this section since the outbreak of the craze a few months ago, and with but few exceptions the animals rapidly recovered from the operation. To-day, however news comes that several droves of recently dehorned cattle on farms west of here are in a most pitiable and serious condition. Their horns were removed on March 1st, and the wounds have not yet healed and mortification is reported to have set in in the heads of the [illegible]. About 100 animals are thus affected.

Boulanger Elected.

PARIS, April 9.—In the election yesterday to fill the vacancy in the chamber of deputies from the department of the Dordogne, General Boulanger was chosen. He received 59,500 votes against 35,750 for Clerjounie, the opportunist candidate. The result was unexpected, and has increased the uneasiness of the conservatives, who declare the Boulangist movement is a public danger and urgent measures are demanded to check it. The Bonapartists assert that the result in Dordogne proves the country demands dissolution of the chamber of deputies and revision of the constitution. Boulanger refused to contest the seat for Dordogne, but his friends forwarded his candidacy.

La Lanterne says General Boulanger will refuse to accept the seat, as he desires to sit for the department of Du Nord only.

Railroad Collision.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 12.—A passenger train on the Erie railroad, which left here at 6:30 this morning, collided with a freight train at a point six miles below the city. The twenty cars of which the freight train was composed, together with the two engines, were piled up in a shapeless mass. The engineer of the freight and the firemen of both trains saved their lives by jumping, but the passenger engineer was severely, though not fatally injured. None of the passengers sustained serious injuries.

LITERARY RIGHTS.

Opinions of French Writers on the Copyright Question.

The United States Criticized for Failings in the Past.

To Recognize the Ownership of Literary Property.

Letters by Alphonse Karr, Claretie, Zola and Others.

PARIS, March 20, 1888.

The question of literary copyright was first broached, if I am not mistaken, by the French a half century ago. It may be interesting, therefore, to hear what some of the leading French writers of the day have to say on this all-important subject. Hence the origin of the following letters addressed to me during the last few weeks.

Alphonse Karr was unquestionably the first of French or foreign authors to suggest the idea of literary copyright. Although little known in America, he enjoys a widespread reputation in France, both as writer and thinker. He has penned upwards of half a hundred books and novels, several of which are masterpieces. He writes as follows from his charming winter home on the shores of the Mediterranean:

"It is, I think, now nearly fifty years since I first summarized the question of literary property in my serial 'Les Guepes.' People were then, as they are still, much concerned in finding a suitable law, which would meet every requirement of the case; many long winded speeches had been made at the chambers and any number of columns written, to little purpose, in the daily press. I had some years previously, in the midst of a [illegible] controversy, proposed a law which was looked upon at the time by the mere sagacious as so rational, and, in fact, so elementary, that nobody could [illegible] any reasonable objection to its adoption. I am acquainted with everything that has been said or written on the subject and I find now, as then, that my law covers the whole ground and answers every purpose. My proposed bill contained but a single clause, viz.: 'Literary property is property.'

This new kind of property once legally recognized and sanctioned, every literary or artistic production is brought within the scope of the laws and regulations at present existing for the protection of property in general. What could be more simple, what more easy to prescribe than this? Yet the [illegible] character, I might say the guilelessness of my proposal proved its bane, for our worthy law-givers would not [illegible] trouble themselves to consider the meaning of the four words that go to make up the unique clause of my new law. Nowadays everybody speaks of nothing else. ALPHONSE KARR.

Saint-Raphael.

* * *

M. Emile Augier, whose letter is next given, is justly regarded to be the master of the French stage. His life has been a heyday of calm, quiet labor. When only thirty he was made a member of the academy, and to-day, at sixty-eight, he is the author of a score or more plays of sterling merit. He writes:

The question of copyright has always seemed to me so simple that I am surprised it has not been settled long ago. If literary property is property (as Alphonse Karr puts it), every encroachment upon the owner's rights is a robbery. Now, when America, in buying French plays, lays down as a condition that the authors shall only print his plays two or three years afterwards, that country at the same times recognizes our rights and transgresses them. Such inconsistency is a mar to the logical character and uprightness of a great nation. EMILE AUGIER.

23, Rue de Clichy.

* * *

Alexandre Dumas writes to the point when he says:

"The proposal recently made by the United States to substitute a stamp duty for full protection of an author's works, I consider to be only a disguised subterfuge for appropriating literary productions. It is a virtual surrender of the property rights of the author, and as such should be resisted. For my own part, I confidently look forward to a day when the sense of justice of the American people will, in the end, triumph over the interests of a handful of piratical publishers. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

98, Avenue de Villiers.

* * *

Victorien Sardou is too well known in the United States to need any introduction. For thirty years past this sparkling French author has been able to elude piracy, and to reap golden harvests in America and elsewhere by a very simple process. Whenever Sardou writes a new play, he hands a copy to his theatrical agent, who is authorized to read it in a translation to any one who "means business." In other words, the play remains in manuscript form. Of course, by not printing it, Sardou foregoes the profit which would arise from the sale of the work in France, but he takes good care to recoup himself in his dealings with foreign lessees and managers. Anything, therefore, so practical a man may have to say on copyright and copywrong should command our close attention. He writes:—

In order properly to protect French dramatic works, the international copyright convention should be an exact counterpart of the articles originally drawn up by the committee of the French Society of Dramatic Authors for the international copyright convention which was held at Berne three years ago, and afterwards presented by me to the committee of the chambers, when that committee was called upon to draft the treaty of commerce. Any clause introduced would have the effect of vitiating the projected agreement. It contains the full sum of our just demands, and might in any case be regarded as a form from which nobody should swerve. This caution, however, has unfortunately been disregarded. By seeking at once to protect the publishers, whose interests are often times in opposition to our own, and the interests of foreigners whose main object is to create confusion, the question has been so dexterously mixed that any protection the convention affords is simply ludicrous.

VICTORIEN SARDOU.

Marly, Seine-et-Oise.

* * *

The international copyright convention, which is alluded to in several of these letters, was ratified in October, 1887. The conference of which this is the outcome was held at Berne in the summer of 1886. It included representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland, and of Tunis, Hayti and the Republic of Liberia. Holland, Austria, and the United States are absent from the union. From an article in the convention it appears that any state may at any future time send in its adhesion. What the convention declares is, in a word, to grant to citizens of any country represented full copyright in all the other countries. Authors—and the term includes painters, engravers, composers and dramatists—are granted in all the countries of the union the same protection for their works as, by the domestic laws of those countries, is granted to natives. To complete the organization for the common defense of authors an international copyright office is to be established in Switzerland, with functions determined by a special protocol, and the expenses of this office which are not to exceed 60,000 francs a year, are to be shared by the contracting states.

* * *

Until he became administrator of the Theatre-Francais, M. Jules Claretie's work in all branches was simply astounding. He is a member of the French academy, and his opinion on the subject of copyright is especially deserving of attention as he is the president of the Society of French Authors. M. Claretie says:

Alphonse Karr, with his usual good sense, solved the question of copyright a long time ago, when he printed this very simple axiom: "Literary property is property." Without wishing to draw a parallel between a book and a bale of cotton, I cannot help thinking that a writer is entitled to live by his work as much as a merchant is by his wares. And, I may add, the property of the mind is perhaps more sacred than the other. It is a vain argument to allege, like Proudhon, that the letters of the alphabet are the common property of all and that there can be no private right in a book. According to him, everything that is set up in type should belong to everybody. This is indeed a generous, or an onerous paradox; at any rate, it is certainly a paradox. That the man of letters should live by his labors, none will deny; and the best way to attain that result is to see that other people do not appropriate to themselves his productions, whether by piratical adaptation, illicit translation, or otherwise. A literary work should enjoy throughout the world the same rights that it is sure to find in the country where it is written. This is what I consider fair, and what I desire to bring about. As president of the Society of French authors, I am glad to see that the United States are anxious to follow the movement of generosity, or rather, of simple honesty, which has set in and urges on every nation irresistibly. A further step in the march of progress will have been made by the great American people when, after securing liberty to its own citizens, it assures right full protection to all foreigners in their literary work. Once more I say, literary property is property, and as such, should be protected and respected like all other property. JULES CLARETIE.

10, Rue de Douai.

M. Edward Pailleron, member of the Academy, and author of that popular drama, "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," writes me:

I congratulate the citizens of the great American republic on their present endeavor to come to an understanding on the subject of international copyright. It is high time that something were done and that a state of things alike prejudicial to us and to themselves should cease to exist. The protection of authors in their literary works is an act of common honesty. In my opinion, the easiest way to bring this about would be to give foreign authors or their qualified agents an equal standing with natives in all American courts. This is done in Russia. The French author of a book or a play would then be enabled to seek redress in the United States, just as a Frenchman can do to-day in France or an American in his own country. At any rate, the cheap reprint of French works and the adaptation of French plays in the United States is a positive wrong to the author in robbing him of a just reward for his labor; and I sincerely trust we may soon see the end of so odious a proceeding that is unworthy the public spirit displayed by that enlightened and civilized nation.

ED. PAILLERON.

Quai d'Orsay, Paris.

* * *

M. Pierre Zaccone, one of the most prolific of modern French writers of fiction, is entitled to a hearing for two reasons: In the first place because he organized the International Literary congress which was held in Paris during the universal exhibition of 1878, and in the second, because he occupies the presidential chair of the society of French dramatic authors. Here is the letter:

Whenever I take part in the proceedings of the society of French dramatic authors, I never fail to bring up for discussion the old question of literary property. I have consistently advocated the adoption of an international convention similar in form to that drawn up by the above-mentioned society as the only possible safeguard against literary piracy. It would effectually and permanently protect literary works in France and in America. We all hopefully look forward to the adoption of an international law which shall guarantee our fiction and play-writers from surreptitious translation or adaptation abroad. I see no other practical solution to the question.

PIERRE ZACCONE.

47, Chaussee d'Antin.

* * *

In 1875 a medal of honor, a sum of 10,000fr., and other inducements were offered to any French dramatic author who, in a play of four or five acts, should commemorate powerfully and graphically the proclamation of American independence, the centenary of which fell on July 4, 1876. The jury was composed of Victor Hugo, Emile Augier, Jules Claretie, Alexandre Dumas, and other eminent Frenchmen in the world of letters. The piece that carried off the prize was, "Le Nouveau Monde," by Comte Auguste de Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. I have just received the following letter from him:

The International Copyright convention, which was ratified at Berne in September last, includes, among other countries, the Republic of Liberia. On the other hand America is conspicuous by its absence. I was not aware that Liberia produced many works of literature or art; but it strikes me as a strange anomaly that a little settlement on the western coast of Africa—which was virtually an attempt made by American philanthropists to show the capacity of the negro race for self-government—should have forestalled the country, to which it owes its very existence, in a matter of international rectitude and probity? I devoutly hope that the United States will ere long remove this cause of just complaint, and profit by the lesson which a worthy, although weakly son, has just given to a more puissant but less progressive parent.

Comte AUGUSTE DE VILLIERS DE L'ISLE-ADAM.

47, Rue Fontaine St. Georges.

* * *

The musical critic of the Gil Blas, one of the most Parisian of Parisian dailies, writes:

I wholly agree with my friend Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, and heartily endorse the sentiments which he has given expression to in the foregoing letter.

VICTOR WILDER.

96, Avenue des Ternes.

* * *

Emile Zola has little to say on international copyright, but couches that little in strong and terse language, as follows:

I have no overweening tenderness for the Americans, who not only translate my works in an ignoble manner, but rob me with downright impudence.

EMILE ZOLA.

Medan, Seine-et-Oise.

This completes my budget.

HENRY LA LUBERNE.

Condition of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 6.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says evidence accumulates of shrinkage in business during the past month, and it is still uncertain whether it is not the beginning of a reaction. About half the western and southern cities report some improvement in business for the past week, but many report dullness with collections somewhat slow. Eastern trade is not up to expectations of the great transporting companies by water or rail. Those of New England report a larger traffic than that of last year, when the movement was increased by the coming enforcement of the interstate act. Those to the south report traffic not as large as that of last year, but excellent, with hopeful outlook. The great trunk lines from New York shipped westward 98,452 tons in March against 130,144 last year, and east-bound shipments from Chicago for two weeks have been 104,920 tons against 155,766 last year. The railroad earnings begin to show more losses than gains on the whole, the net loss for roads reporting thus far being about 9 per cent for March. The shrinkage in exchanges in March outside of New York was also about 9 per cent.

Money is to a great extent relieved. April payments caused no pinch. The money market is rather close at but few points, nowhere seriously embarrassed. Foreign exchange is lower, with no sign of demand from abroad. Flour and wheat exports for five weeks have been a shade less than half those of last year, on corn only 45 per cent and of cotton 60½ per cent.

Prices after three months of remarkable steadiness were lifted by a variety of speculations rapidly, but show weakness again. The general level is now less than three-quarters of one per cent above that of January 1st, with improvement in farm products made scarce by last year's drought, but a general decline in manufactured products.

The treasury increased its balances about $10,000,000 in March, without causing pressure. For the past week it has taken in a million and a half, while adding $700,000 to bank deposits. Whatever it may be later, the monetary supply is not now a cause of difficulty. The present shrinkage in the demand for products may not last, but it is for the moment the chief cause of dullness. In the iron business a depression exists greater than has been felt for years. The suspension of work in ten more establishments is announced.

An Engineer Uses His Pistol.

CHICAGO, April 6.—At 7 o'clock tonight a C., B. & Q. engine manned by new men was approaching the city over Western Indiana tracks from the southwest. At Forty-seventh street a crowd threw stones through the cab window, when Charles Sommers, one of the crew, drew a revolver and firing into the crowd struck James Bryse, a foundry man, in the knee. At Fortieth street the engine met the same reception from another crowd and again Sommers brought his pistol into use. He fired, the bullet striking Mike Welch, a Wabash engineer, in the groin, wounding him fatally. An alarm having been given to the police, the engine was intercepted at Thirty-first street and Sommers was placed under arrest.

Sullivan Returning.

LONDON, April 12.—John L. Sullivan sailed from Liverpool today for home. He first obtained his belt from the customs authorities, in whose custody it had been since Sullivan's arrival in England. A large crowd was on the dock to see Sullivan off, and he was heartily cheered. A number of Sullivan's friends followed the steamer for some distance in a tug.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Regular Meeting of the Board Held Last Evening.

A Letter of Explanation from Mr. Holden Read.

Subsidizing of Business Enterprises Condemned.

Need of an Increased Water Supply Discussed.

A regular meeting of the board of trade was held on the 9th inst. at the city hall. The meeting was called to order by Mr. L. R. Ehrich, president of the board.

On motion of Dr. W. L. Bartlett all special committees on sewerage were discharged.

Mr. D. B. Fairley, chairman of the committee appointed to secure the Rock Island right of way, reported that $12,900 had been subscribed, and that about $5000 more was needed to accomplish the object for which the committee had been formed.

The president of the board stated that Mayor Hulbert of Manitou had informed him that the citizens of that town were unwilling to subscribe to the fund.

Mr. W. S. Willcox, from the special committee on water supply, submitted a written report, as the result of their personal observation. The committee stated that the need of an increased water supply was urgent and pressing, and that the remedy for the present deficient supply was to be found in the laying of a new main to the city from Ruxton creek.

City Engineer ... Reid concurred in the report of the committee, and said that a new main should be laid at once, and that its cost would be in the neighborhood of $80,000. He also suggested certain regulations which might be adopted in operating the present system.

After further remarks by Messrs. James De Pourtales, W. S. Willcox and L. R. Ehrich, the report of the committee was on motion accepted and the committee continued. It was also ordered to submit the report to the city council.

Mr. Ehrich thought that the subject was of such importance that it should be considered at a meeting of the board called especially for the purpose. On motion of Mr. W. L. Bartlett it was moved that the board when it adjourned should adjourn to meet next Wednesday evening.

The following letter from Mr. E. R. Holden, president of the Denver Smelting and Refining company was read:

DENVER, Colo., April 3, 88.
To the Board of Trade, Colorado Springs, El Paso Co., Colo.

GENTLEMEN—We wish to inform you that we have found it necessary to locate our works at Pueblo, instead of at Colorado City, as we had at one time hoped to do. The chief cause for this decision is the extremely heavy cost that the surveyors of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad find would be necessary to reach the smelter site, this cost being far too great to be justified by existing circumstances. In thus announcing our decision in this matter, we cannot but express our appreciation of the unusual inducements extended for a location at Colorado City, and of the generosity and public spirit of your citizens. It is a matter of great regret to us that your expectations in this matter should be disappointed and that circumstances have not enabled us to carry out our desire of locating in your beautiful city. Yours very truly,

The Denver Smelting & Refining Co.
E. R. HOLDEN,
President and General Manager.

After the reading of the letter Mr. L. R. Ehrich offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The natural desire on the part of cities in Colorado to develop and grow rapidly by inducing manufacturing and other enterprises to locate in such cities has been abused by shrewd and calculating business men, be it

Resolved, That the promoters of manufacturing enterprises, in offering the location of their establishments to the highest bidder, lower the dignity of trade, and should receive no encouragement.

Resolved, That all manufacturing enterprises should be guided in the choice of their location by the question of the best relative advantages which will conduce to the highest business success, and by no other considerations.

Resolved, That the rivalry thus created between cities is unhealthy and tends to put in the pockets of manufacturers those voluntary contributions which ought to be employed for the beautifying and direct improvement of the communities.

Resolved, That the citizens of Colorado Springs, although they will most heartily welcome and legitimately assist the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, herewith declare their intention that, so far as they can be influenced by this board of trade, they will not with exception of furnishing right-of-way to incoming railroads, contribute towards the subsidizing of any business enterprise.

Resolved, That the boards of trade of Denver and of Pueblo be asked to unite with us in the above pledge, as well as the board of trade of any other city in Colorado which endorses the spirit of the above resolutions.

In supporting the resolutions Mr. Ehrich said that the location of the Holden smelter was still unsettled, owing to the fact that Mr. A. H. Danforth, of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, was unable to carry out his contract with Mr. Holden regarding rebates on coal and coke.

The president stated that he believed the membership of the board could be considerably increased, and on motion of Mr. W. F. McKeehan, the chair was authorized to appoint a special committee of five to solicit new members.

The chair announced that he would appoint the committee later and notify the members upon it.

The president then announced the following standing committees:

Finance, Commerce and Manufactures—C. E. White, N. O. Johnson, H. LeB. Wills, J. W. Stillman, Edward Ferris.

Railroads, Tariffs and Transportation—John Campbell, A. A. McGovney, R. Berrey, A. D. Craigue, L. E. Reynolds.

Mines, Mining and Smelting—Irving Howbert, M. L. De Coursey, F. G. Rowe, A. Bott, John Hulbert.

Stock Growing and Agriculture—F. L. Martin, H. H. Stevens, Giles Crissey, W. N. Burgess, F. E. Baxter.

Legislation and Legal Advice—T. A. McMorris, W. M. Hatch, C. E. Noble, J. H. B. McFerran, E. A. Colburn.

Wool and Wool Growing—C. A. Eldredge, J. F. Seldomridge, A. Matthews, E. Haltorsen, A. Armentrout.

Education and the Arts—E. L. Byington, A. F. Carpenter, James De Pourtales, B. P. Anderson, C. A. Lansing.

Immigration and Statistics—E. G. Perkins, M. Seamans, W. E. McLain, C. E. Aiken, W. F. McKeehan.

Advertising—George R. Buckman, W. L. Bartlett, B. W. Steele, L. E. Gowdy, S. N. Francis.

General City and County Improvements—F. E. Dow, G. H. Parsons, C. E. Durkee, A. S. Holbrook, C. L. Gillingham.

Arbitration—J. M. Gardner, Leopold Robertson, T. Hughes, A. H. Corman, F. Ege.

Irrigation and Water Supply—A. Sutton, W. S. Willcox, B. F. Crowell, E. T. Eaton, J. P. Barnes.

Meteorology—J. B. Gregg, A. H. Garnett, Jacob Reed, J. E. Newton, A. Z. Sheldon.

Sewerage and Drainage—J. F. Humphrey, B. F. D. Adams, J. DeWitt Peltz, M. Kennedy, William Scott.

On motion of Mr. T. A. McMorris the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The meeting then on motion adjourned.

The Wool Market.

Coates Bros. of Philadelphia, in their wool circular of the 2d instant, state that "All wool markets gradually weakened during March. The volume of business was fair. Manufacturers purchased only for actual requirements, and as the season is so nearly over those who hold wool heavy sold whenever practicable.

All grades of best fleece washed wools are scarce, while low and medium are kept relatively high in price by the worsted demand. Good light wools of fair staple can be readily sold, but heavy dark colored and very short stock are difficult to sell even at very low figures. In fact manufacturers have found that this year the inferior wools were dearer in proportion than the lighter descriptions, so that many will not trust their judgment to buy a dark heavy or short wool until they know its scoured cost.

The tariff agitation is a constant menace to wool and woolens; trade cannot be expected to improve until it is decided that duties will not be relaxed. Prices and business have been thus far much disturbed by proposed legislation, and the future seems largely dependent on the action in congress.

The following quotations of Colorado wools are given:

Medium and fine, choice	20@22
Medium and fine, average	19@20
Common and quarter blood	17@19
Coarse, carpet	14@16

Pueblo's Fair.

The second spring meeting of the Pueblo State Fair association promises to be one of the greatest attractions ever given in southern Colorado. From May 12 to 17 will give to the people five days of wonderful sport, amusement and recreation. The racing alone will not be all the attractions. Among others Little Sylvio, of Pueblo, the child wonder of America, only eleven years old, will give a performance each day of the races in front of the grand stand on the flying trapeze. His marvelous performances are the delight of the little folks, having received the medal at the world's fair at New Orleans.

There are now in training at the course of the association about seventy-five horses, many of which have won national fame. Among them we may name the stable of Mr. Johnson, including Jim Douglas and five others; the stable of Mr. Carlile, with Dolly, Carrie and eight others; John Palmer's, the owner of Eldorado and three others. Holly & Smith will be on hand from California and two stables from Montana and three from Kansas.

The trotting and pacing will be well represented. Several stables are now in training and many others have notified the management that they will be present. The purses offered are most liberal, amounting to over five thousand dollars. For each of the five days a programme has been arranged that cannot fail to please all lovers of trotters, runners and pacers.

We are requested by the management to extend a cordial invitation to the people of your section to be present at the coming spring meeting. They are confident that the people of southern Colorado will be out in force; were it not for this confidence the meeting would not have been arranged on such a magnificent and liberal scale. To one and all the invitation is cordially extended. "Come to the great spring meeting and share in its enjoyments."

RAILROADS COMING.

The C. K. & N. Survey to This City Officially Accepted.

President M. A. Low Arrives to Perfect Details.

Contracts Awarded and Grading Already on Hand.

Prospects of a Parallel Line From the East.

Mr. M. A. Low, president of the C., K. & N., the Colorado extension of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, arrived in the city Saturday and registered at The Antlers. In the afternoon Mr. Low held conversations with members of the board of trade railroad committee with reference to the right of way into this city. It is now known that the entire survey of the route from Colby, Kas., to Colorado Springs, has been officially accepted, and Mr. Low's presence here is for the purpose of taking steps toward acquiring right of way through the country traversed by the survey in this state. Mr. Low left for the north last evening, expecting to return again within a few days, and he has instructed the Rock Island's right of way agent, who is now on the way here, to proceed at once with the work of acquiring the necessary property along the route.

Arrangements are now complete for the active prosecution of construction in this vicinity. Contracts have been awarded for the grading from this city to a point about thirty-five miles east, Messrs. Price, Carlisle & Co. and Messrs. Bradbury & Streator, the two contracting firms who are to build the grade in this vicinity, have been massing their forces within the past few days, and dirt will fly this week like grasshoppers in Egypt. Further east—west of the Colorado line—work has already begun, and as soon as right of way is obtained the remaining contracts will be awarded and the entire line covered with grading outfits. Hundreds of men and teams are now congregating at River Bend, and during this week operations will begin from that point simultaneously east and west.

When a corporation like the Rock Island railroad undertakes anything it allows no grass to grow under its feet, and in this case the company seems determined to get to Colorado Springs as soon as possible. November first is set down as the limit of time required to complete the road and hand it over to the operating department.

Therefore it is reasonably certain that within six months Colorado Springs will have direct connection with the east. The Rock Island line will average shorter to common points in Colorado, namely Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Leadville, than any line from the east. No unnecessary territory has been traversed, and, as it is the Rock Island's policy to stop their trains for nobody's road, they will cross the D. & R. G. and Denver & Santa Fe underneath the latter's tracks.

Thus, after weary months of hope, doubt, expectation and uncertainty, the fondest desires of the citizens of Colorado Springs with regard to the Rock Island are to be realized. The disappointment, which the withdrawal of the smelter propositions caused some people, has had a tendency to weaken confidence in all schemes of public improvement. But doubts of the Rock Island's intentions are now visions of the past. The Rock Island is coming, and Colorado Springs will be its western terminal until it pushes further on toward the Pacific. The benefit which will accrue to this city from the incoming of the Rock Island is at present incalculable. It cannot be said that the road will prove a greater blessing than the Midland, for without the latter, its consequent impetus to business and the connection it gives us with the mountains and beyond them, eastern roads would probably have ignored us for years to come. But after the Midland the Rock Island is the gaudiest feather, metaphorically speaking, that ever waved in the cap of Colorado Springs. During the last few months the discussion involved in the Rock Island's selection of a western terminal has advertised this city more thoroughly in business circles than it ever was before. Then, the road when completed, may be depended on to secure its share of western passenger business, and we may not only expect a great increase in summer tourists, but also large additions to permanent population from this source alone. Who can safely say that the boom has fairly begun? The advent of the Rock Island is but a longstride in a brilliant career for this city. Attention is now attracted to Colorado Springs, and other roads are sure to follow the Rock Island's example. It has been quietly rumored for some time past that the Santa Fe was watching the movements of the Rock Island with jealous eye, and had every arrangement made—should the Rock Island conclude to make Colorado Springs its terminal—to parallel that road right into this city. Recent developments prove the tangible foundation of these rumors, and a GAZETTE reporter ran across some information on this subject yesterday in conversation with Mr. S. E. Gandy, of Leon, Kan., that is too good to keep. Mr. Gandy is ex-treasurer of Wichita county, Kan. He recently resigned and has come to this city to locate permanently. In his late official capacity he had an opportunity to become possessed of the intentions of the Chicago, Kansas and Western—the Santa Fe extension—and he tells us that he has the word of President Mulvane, of the Chicago, Kansas and Western Construction company, whose headquarters are now at Topeka, that what is commonly known as the Santa Fe cut-off, through Great Bend, Kansas, would be extended in a direct line to Colorado Springs during the coming summer. It is perhaps not generally known—but Mr. Gandy informs us that it is a fact—that the end of the Santa Fe extension is but 24 miles east of the Colorado state line, about 250 miles in almost a direct line east of Colorado Springs. It was completed to this point some time during the past winter. Grading has been suspended since then, but trains are again moving westward over the line, loaded with construction material, and the prospects for an early renewal of operations are good. It will take but a short time to fill up the gap between the end of the line and Colorado Springs. They surveys are made, and according to the latest of them the road will strike its Denver branch about five miles below this point, and the trains will glide serenely into this city upon their own track.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

A Y. W. C. T. U. of 36 members was recently organized at Genesco, Ill., by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio, is lecturing most acceptably to Illinois audiences.

The bill providing municipal and school suffrage for women has been defeated in the Iowa legislature.

G. W. Peck the humorist, of Milwaukee, has presented a drinking fountain to La Crosse, Wis., which was his home for many years.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, president of Michigan W. C. T. U., will attend the women's jubilee in Washington this month.

Says Puck: "Fortune knocks once at every man's door, but don't go hunting through the beer saloons for him if the man happens to be out."

The W. C. T. U. of Des Moines, Iowa, have a home for friendless children which they hope to make a permanent institution.

John P. St. John will spend the month of April in Honolulu, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and the last twenty days of June in Nova Scotia.

The International Distillery at Des Moines, Iowa, which has not been in operation for over a year, is preparing to move out of the state.

The Ohio legislature has passed a township local option bill, also a bill providing for scientific temperance instruction in public schools.

Senator Stanford recently gave a dinner to the senate pages, as elaborate as to other guests, except for the absence of wine.

Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster, of San Francisco, superintendent of juvenile work for northern California, is making an extended visit in the east. Her work as a lecturer is highly commended.

Miss Mary Allen West, editor of the Union Signal, has been invited by Dr. J. H. Vincent to conduct a W. C. T. U. school of methods at Chautauqua next summer.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, addressed the nurses of the Clara Barton Training School for Nurses and a select company at the National Temperance hospital last week.

The Northwestern W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia celebrated its third anniversary March 20, when Miss Willard spoke for them on the subject of "Social Purity."

The counsel of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage association are going to ask for a rehearing in the case which the Rev. Olympia Brown raised to test the rotten-ing of the suffrage law.

A bill to prohibit the granting of marriage licenses to tramps, paupers, idiots, drunkards and felons, and to keepers, inmates and visitors of houses of ill fame, has been introduced into the Iowa legislature.

The president of Harvard college has refused to grant the use of Sanders theater to the Harvard Total Abstinence league for an address by Miss Frances E. Willard. Arrangements for the meeting were nearly completed. Rev. Phillips Brooks had consented to preside and Miss Emma Thursby had offered to sing for the students. President Eliot objects to having a body of Harvard men ask a woman to address them, and thinks it a mistake that Mrs. Livermore was invited by them to speak in Sanders theater some years ago.

The board of county commissioners was in session on the 5th and transacted the following business: Mr. D. T. White was appointed justice of the peace of precinct No. 11 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. M. Hensley. The plat of the Crow's Roost road was presented and accepted. The board directed that a wall should be built in front of the county poor house, and on each side of the yard. The GAZETTE Printing company were awarded the contract for doing the county printing for the ensuing year. The following bills were allowed:

Robert Ellhouse, merchandise	$16 90
Matt France, road viewing	10 00
A. F. Corman, justice fees	19 30
.. S. Tuckraft, surveying	14 00
Isaac Davis, coroner's fees	6 80
.. C. Plumb, road viewing	6 00
W. .. Lechy & Co., coal	31 60

In the afternoon the commissioners visited the proposed site of the bridge over the Fountain on the Bear creek road.

The Brown and Palmer murder case was submitted to the jury without argument last week. After an hour's deliberation they returned a verdict of not guilty.

A PLEASANT TRIP.

The Wonderful Scenery Along the Route of the

Western Division of the Colorado Midland Railway.

Ascent and Descent of the Great Continental Divide.

The Hagerman Tunnel and the Maroon Creek Bridge.

For the beauty and variety of the scenery along its route the Colorado Midland railway has few equals among the railroads of the world. The scenery may be said to be kaleidoscopic in its character in that the traveler has views of mountain, canon, park and plain. If we add to the beautiful scenery a first class equipment and a careful and thorough operation, a trip over the Midland becomes only the more enjoyable. From the time the traveler leaves Colorado Springs until he arrives at either of the termini, Glenwood Springs or Aspen, his eyes are treated to one ever changing view, the aspect of which presents some attractive feature not found in the one left behind.

A trip over the road particularly at this season of the year will never be regretted. To those who have never crossed or traversed the majestic summits of the rockies when wholly clad in their mantles of snow, such a trip would be both interesting and enjoyable. When we take into consideration the first class accommodations which are afforded the traveler, the journey can be made with the greatest comfort and the utmost pleasure.

The scenery along the road between Colorado Springs and Leadville is familiar to most of our readers. Those who have traveled on the railroad during the summer season would be surprised to observe how differently the scenery appears when the mountains are covered with snow, and the trees are robbed of their foliage. The ride up the pass at this time of the year, particularly by moonlight, is one which can never be forgotten. So it is with the view in Platte canon. Its picturesqueness stands out even more strongly in the winter than in the summer.

The scenery in Ute Pass and Platte canon, while possessing many attractive features, has none of the sublimity and grandeur of that on the western division of the road, which begins at Leadville. The former will excite the feelings of pleasure and admiration, but the latter will arouse within the spectator the sensations of unspeakable awe.

The words grand, wonderful, sublime, can be truly applied in speaking of the scenery which is to be found on the line of the Midland between Aspen and Leadville.

Leaving the latter place at 8 o'clock in the morning, the traveler soon finds himself speeding rapidly towards the mountains. For a distance of about ten miles west of Leadville the road is nearly level, with a very slight rise to the west. After it reaches the foot of the mountains, the train passes along the south side of a deep gulch through which a small stream flows to the Arkansas.

After reaching this gulch the engine begins the ascent of the "big hill" as it is called. Little by little the road ascends the mountain side. The width of the stream perceptibly diminishes as height is gained, and before the traveler is aware of the fact he is looking down hundreds of feet from the track which closely hugs the mountain side. At one point on the road the track can be seen in five different places, and the points of the compass are easily forgotten as the train whirls around curve after curve.

The principal feature of the trip just west of Leadville of course centers in the great Hagerman tunnel, situated on the summit of the great Continental divide, which divides the waters which flow into the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The approach to the tunnel from the east is a triumph of railroad engineering. Just before entering the tunnel a most extended view is presented to the passenger. Directly to the east and almost apparently at his feet lies the Arkansas valley. Farther yet to the east is the Mosquito range which forms the western boundary of South Park, while the view north, south and west is shut off by majestic snow covered summits. The traveler, from his elevated position, can hardly believe it possible that a railroad train could climb the mountain slope. But he has little time for speculations for the mouth of the tunnel is now in sight. Slowly the train ascends. One snow shed after another is passed as the road nears the summit. But before the tunnel is reached a large trestle must be crossed, the sight of which almost inspires one to hold his breath as the train enters upon it. This trestle is 1000 feet long and 750 feet in height. Seven hundred feet of the 1000 have been built on a ten degree curve and the remaining 300 feet are on a tangent. The view from this stupendous structure is certainly awe-inspiring to say the least, and one instinctively draws a long breath of relief after the train has safely and slowly crossed it. The loud whistle of the engine now warns the passenger that the tunnel is near. The lamps in the cars are lighted, and the engine plunges into the darkness.

The Hagerman tunnel is 2064 feet long, and 18 feet high, 157 feet are on a 16-degree curve at the last entrance, as are 182 feet at the west entrance. The remainder of the tunnel is on a tangent. Track-walkers are kept regularly employed in seeing that the track through the tunnel is kept in safe condition. In several places niches have been hewn out of the solid rock for the walkers to stand in when the trains go by.

The view from the western entrance of the tunnel is more extended than that on the east. In every direction are lofty summits, covered with snow, while on a clear day the mountains in the extreme western portion of the state are visible. The road, in descending from the tunnel, passes Lake Ivanhoe, now covered with a depth of snow from ten to fifteen feet, and pursues the same zig-zag course which marked its ascent of the eastern slope. At one point in the descent the track can be seen several hundred feet down the mountain side. If the road could have been built on the steep quarter of mile which intervenes between the two points, fourteen miles of track would have been saved. As the road winds around the mountains new views come constantly before the traveler, each of which unfolds some new beauty not present in the other. The road, both in approaching and leaving the tunnel, is built on a three per cent grade, and the rails are laid on heavy oak ties. Track-walkers are kept at work all the time for the purpose of detecting any flaw in the road-bed, and to see that it is kept clear of obstructions in the way of boulders, land and snow slides, etc.

The Midland after crossing the great divide pursues the most practicable route to the Frying Pan valley which it follows until that stream empties in the Roaring Fork at Aspen Junction.

Before reaching the junction the road passes through Red Rock canon which presents a great diversity of scenery. It takes its name from the color of the rocks. In many places the rocks have assumed grotesque and fantastic forms, and in one locality they bear a striking resemblance to the homes of the cliff dwellers in southern New Mexico.

At Aspen Junction the road divides into two branches one of which goes to Aspen and the other to Glenwood Springs. Both follow the valley of the Roaring Fork, a stream fully as wide as the Arkansas river at Canon City. The ride up the valley to Aspen is made in quick time. Before entering the town the Midland crosses the highest and longest iron bridge in the state. This bridge spans Maroon creek, a stream which empties into the Roaring Fork below the town. The structure is built of solid iron. It is 600 feet long and 100 feet high, and is on a perfect tangent. The cost of the material used in its construction together with the expenses involved in its transportation and erection would not fall far short of $75,000.

Scenic description can give but a faint idea of what scenery really is. To be appreciated, it must be viewed with the physical eye. To those who desire to see mountain scenery in its varied and grandest aspects we commend the ride over the Midland to Aspen and Glenwood Springs.

Mr. Charles Sprague, late of Olathe, Kansas, has settled in this city and is connected with the Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement company. He has had considerable experience in the real estate business. The following notice is from the Olathe Mirror, published at his old home: "Charles Sprague bid farewell to Olathe, where he has lived so long, on Monday last, and started for his future field of labor at Colorado Springs, Colorado. In the many years that Charley, as he is familiarly called, has been a resident of Olathe his course has been marked by a noble bearing that stamps him as one of God's noblemen by nature. In all the time we have never heard his good name called in question. While he has always been a republican of the strictest kind, he has ever been noted for his courtesy to political opponents. In social circles his loss to our community is almost irreparable, while his associates in business will regret his departure sincerely. For nearly two years he was deputy recorder of deeds, for Johnson county, and during that time there was never a complaint in regard to the manner the duties of the office were discharged. That he will succeed in his new location we have no doubt, for men of such sterling worth always ascend to the top of the ladder. The best wishes of a legion of friends in Johnson county accompany him to his new home, friends who will always be glad to learn of his continued success and advancement in life."

A regular meeting of the board of trustees of the Deaf Mute institute was held on Thursday the 5th with the following members of the board present: Henri R. Foster, Daniel Hawkes, Henry Bowman and A. L. Lawton. The board transacted the usual amount of routine business and adjourned. After adjournment it was learned that Mr. J. W. Stillman, who was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Mr. W. F. Wilder, was in the city. A special meeting of the trustees was then held at which Mr. Stillman was elected secretary of the board.

Charles Landine, a barber who was in the employ of Mr. Phil Strubel a few months ago, and who left town very suddenly, leaving several creditors to mourn his loss, has repeated the experiment at Canon City and has departed for parts unknown.

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COLORADO WEATHER.

The Weather for the Months of February and March

As Recorded by the Colorado Meteorological Association.

The Extraordinary Warmth of February of This Year.

An Unusually Light Fall of Snow on the Plains.

The weather of the two months is a subject in the present article—the first a winter month by the almanac, yet this year entitled to rank as family is the second as the opening of the season of spring. February was warmer this year than ast in all parts of Colorado without exception, as shown by the bulletins of the Colorado Meteorological Association, but the difference at least of the present year is still more strongly marked when a comparison is made with an extended series of years, as can be done at a few points.

[illegible] usual this place to mean by the newspaper men. A tornado is a local affair, very small in geographical extent, and very mighty in the force displayed; and to the meteorologist it is only one of the side phenomena attending the cyclone. The latter sweeps across states, sometimes from sea to sea; and on its course is some times accompanied on one side—rarely if ever near its center—by more small and more violent whirls which are true tornadoes. Such was the case with the cyclone which originated in February very near Colorado Springs. A few days later, it had reached the meridian of Illinois, where a tornado developed which wrecked the town of Mt. Vernon.

Another interesting case of the cyclonic storm took place in March, causing the great snow blockade of the middle of the month in the eastern states. This storm was so apparent on the hands of the chief signal officer for the first time when it was central in southeastern Colorado, but later advices showed that it really came from the Pacific ocean, so that its course across the country was as follows. On the evening of the 7th it stole into California a few miles south of San Francisco, and with strides of regular speed it arrived at the Rocky mountains in sixteen hours. Here its speed was broken, and it was eight hours more in reaching Colorado Springs, and eight more in cutting Kansas. When about on the spot the difference between us and Kansas, it [illegible] one part set out for the great lakes—the most attractive point to young or many cyclones to be found on the map of North America. By the 10th this storm was in Michigan, and the next day in Canada down the St. Lawrence valley. But the other portion broke off at the Kansas line and, after more exciting career during the south to Texas, it made the journey of the southern states, and in the morning of the 11th was marching through Georgia when it turned northeastward and before night was out on the Atlantic east of North Carolina and Virginia. A comparison of the weather which it now found is of [illegible] the most terrible for cyclones, developing them into rigor which nothing seemed to route. Accordingly it was the next day—March 12th—when the cyclone was skirting the coast of the North and New England states—that the country in the neighborhood was buried under snow and the chief signal office was obliged to send out a map which was of the most light a [illegible] telegraphic reports. The storm ingered a whole day south of Nova Scotia and then proceeded along the coast disappearing on the morning of the 14th off the shore of Newfoundland.

[illegible] was little so satisfactory in the southern part of the state so far as reports have received including Colorado Springs where only one [illegible] was given the usual amount of rain and snow. But in other parts there was a deficiency this deficiency appears to have extended to the mountains, from the snows on which we must of course look for the supply of spring and river water. This deficiency does continue into the month of March. This [illegible] Peak the usual fall of the two months amounts to three inches or over, but this year only 2.62 inches. A much greater departure than this from the normal is however, not unusual, and it is quite safe to say that the supply shown for the year may be brought up this month to the usual average. More serious matter still is the [illegible] of snow on the plains.

During the month of March—which will be remembered for years to come in the eastern states for its extraordinary snows and savagely wintry weather—the Colorado climate also exhibited something of a lapse. Once in the first week and again in the last the thermometer descended within two degrees of zero and on the former occasion remained for three days together below the freezing point. The average temperature for the month at this place was only 35.2 when last year we had 38.6. The rainfall and melted snow amounted to 0.25 of an inch, which was about half the mean amount for March, as derived from nine years observations.

The barometer during the two months has exhibited some noteworthy movements. The more interesting when we are able to trace the disturbances which were comparatively inoffensive here and in their career across the country, where they have wrought havoc on a magnificent scale. There was no remarkable barometric change until February 10, when a rise of pressure began all over the state. There was a decided one on the 14th—the warmest day of the month—and then the barometer continued to rise, but at different parts of the state there were differences in its perseverance. In the east the rise brought the highest barometer at Denver, at Colorado Springs the 17th, and at Montrose and also on Pike's Peak the upward movement continued to the 18th. Thus by the 61 warm and clear weather prevailed over the state, with a tendency already begun to a diminution of pressure in the eastern part. This diminution of pressure now became rapid and [illegible] began to gather while the temperature was still warm and pleasant. By the next day there was general snow over the state, and a cyclone had become fully formed, with its center near Colorado Springs. A cyclone, as the word is properly used, means an area of low barometer, extending over hundreds of square miles, into which the air pours from all sides, not straight towards the center but with a spiral movement around it. Such a cyclone is a very different thing from a tornado, which is what the word "cyclone" [illegible]

caused by a broken lantern, no damage.

Delmonico restaurant, January 26th, 6.15 a. m., caused by a defective flue, damage $30, covered by insurance.

Sisac Bros' store, February 8, 12:30 p. m., cause unknown, damage $3,325, covered by insurance.

City jail, February 9th, 5:30 a. m., caused by a gas jet, damage $205, covered by insurance.

Antlers hotel, March 10th, 4 p. m., caused by a defective fire place, damage $20, covered by insurance.

The loss by fire during the year amounted to $1,564, insurance $726, total loss $838.

This is a record of which the department may well be proud, and which fully demonstrates the degree of efficiency which it has attained. Two fires, that at the Delmonico restaurant and the other at Reynolds & McConnell's planing mill, were fought under unfavorable circumstances, particularly the former. Had the flames gained control on either of these buildings the loss would have reached into the thousands.

So much has been said during the past few weeks concerning the insufficiency of the city's water supply that any remarks on this subject in this report might seem out of place. But I will venture a statement which may give you an idea of the danger which menaces the city from fire. In the northern and eastern portions of the city there are few fire plugs which are of any service in case of fire, for the reason that there is no pressure. From certain plugs a small stream can only be obtained, and in a few it cannot be obtained, and should a conflagration break out in the business portion of the city the department would exhaust all the water in a very short time.

In view of the growth of the city during the past year and in view of the prospects of its continuance in the future, it seems to me that the ordinance concerning fire limits and the erection of buildings therein, should be amended by extending those limits. There are at the present time many frame structures in immediate proximity to some of our finest business blocks, and a number of such buildings have been erected in the last year, barely outside the fire limits.

I cordially second the suggestion made by the fire committee concerning the erection of a hose house in the northern part of the city. The present building is located on private property, the use of which the city enjoys only through sufferance. The necessity for some permanent location and building is plainly apparent. The citizens of that section of the city have suffered most heavily for the purchase of a lot and erection of a permanent place should at once be selected upon which to locate it.

The services which in my opinion the department will require during the coming year have been fully covered in the statement made to your committee on fire department at a previous meeting. At present the department has 1250 feet of old cotton hose, 500 feet of new cotton hose and 500 feet of new rubber hose, of a number of feet of hose 5250. Three of the hose carts carry 750 feet of hose each, and the other fifth carries 500 feet. The hook and ladder truck carries one 30 foot ladder, one 40 foot extension ladder consisting of a 20 foot and a 12 foot ladder, a hook, one 27 foot ladder, one 20 foot ladder, and two 12 foot hook ladders.

The fire department of Colorado Springs enjoys the reputation of being the best volunteer organization of its kind in the state. The record of its achievements will compare favorably with that of any similar organization. Whatever feelings of rivalry may exist between the various companies those feelings have never degenerated into disgraceful or unseemly wrangling and have never interfered with the work of the department. The organization has never had so many members as at the present time, all of whom are duly sensible of the responsibility devolving upon them in view of their connection with the department. I take this means of thanking the council in behalf of the members of the department for the consideration which has been shown them during the past year, and at the same time I would most heartily thank the citizens generally for the substantial interest which they have frequently manifested in the success and operations of the organization. Respectfully submitted,

C. B. FERRIN, Chief Engineer.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 9.

The monthly report of the city treasurer showing a balance of $[illegible] 23 in the treasury was received and accepted.

The annual statement of the city clerk for the last municipal year was presented and on motion of Alderman Vaux it was ordered that it be accepted and published in one time in the GAZETTE.

The abstract of votes cast at the last municipal election was read and ordered placed on file.

The city clerk stated that he had notified the authorities at Colorado City and requested the privilege of attaching another fire plug to the city water works system. On motion of Alderman Timeboaugh the request was granted.

The council then adjourned.

On the sixth ins. all City Clerk H. C. McCreery and Justice of the Peace Coleman canvassed the vote cast at the recent municipal election. Stricker's majority for mayor was officially given at 38. The vote in the Fourth ward for a German showed one majority for Ferrin, and he was given the certificate. The first processes for contesting this seat will have to be taken in the county court, and the city council will have to be enjoined against allowing Mr. Merrill to occupy his seat.

The ordinance relating to the use of Cheyenne water for irrigating purposes will hereafter be vigorously enforced. In the First and Second wards the water can be used on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 9 a. m. and from 4 to 7 p. m. In the Third and Fourth wards it may be used on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the same hours. On Sundays it can be turned on between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m.

Passenger Agent Nye, of the Midland, will soon take charge of an up-town ticket office of that road, at the Green Mountain Falls office.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the City Council at Its Last Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held Monday evening, with Aldermen Lawton, Perry, Stinman, Skinner, Timeboaugh and Vaux present, and Aldermen Calloway and Shipps in the absence of Mayor Low. Alderman Law, on, president of the council, occupied the chair. The minutes of the proceedings of the meeting held Monday evening, April 2, were read and approved.

Alderman Vaux of the finance committee, reported that the committee had made a thorough examination of the books of the city clerk and city treasurer and had found them to be correct and in excellent condition.

Alderman Skinner, from the committee on streets and crossings, reported in favor of accepting Rose's addition to the city. Alderman Stinman moved that the report be adopted, and the motion was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Skinner, Vaux, Perry, Lawton and Stinman.

Alderman Skinner presented a plat of the subdivision of blocks 23 and 24, which on motion was referred to the committee on streets and crossings.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the plat of Pike's Peak addition to the city was accepted, provided two technical errors in the abstract should be corrected with the approval of the city attorney. The motion was carried by the following vote: Ayes, Skinner, Law, on, Stinman, Perry, Vaux and Timeboaugh.

The annual report of the chief of the fire department was presented and placed on file. It is as follows:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department of this city for the past municipal year. I need hardly remind you of the fact that the damage by fire during the past year has been comparatively slight as compared with previous years. While there have been frequent alarms, the department has rendered such a ready response and worked so energetically that the fires in many instances have been checked in their incipiency. The following is a list of the fires which have taken place during the year, together with the cause of their occurrence, the cause, damage and amount of insurance, if any:

Cullins Way's barn, June 3, 1887, 4.5 p. m., caused by lightning, damage $50.

O. P. Hopkins' barn, June 20, 6 p. m., caused by a defective stove, damage $15.

Residence of Mr. Moore, September 30, 9.20 a. m., caused by a defective flue, damage $30.

Barn in the rear of the Catholic parsonage, October 8th, 1 a. m., caused by sparks from the asphalt, damage $25.

Reynolds & McConnell's planing mill, November 24th, 4.15 a. m., caused by smouldering fire under the floor, damage $700.

Barn in the rear of Seccomrige & Son's feed store, January 13th, 1888, [illegible]

A LARGE PARTY.

The Fourth Raymond & Whitcomb Excursion Party Arrive at Manitou.

The fourth Raymond excursion party of the season arrived at Manitou Wednesday afternoon in a special train of eight Pullman sleepers drawn by two locomotives. The party is in charge of Mr. W. A. Edwards, and is composed of 136 persons who are divided between the Barker and Cliff houses as follows:

BARKER HOUSE.

Mrs. S. D. Van Buren, Fishkill, N. Y.
Miss Marion Van Buren, Fishkill, N. Y.
Miss Van Buren, Fishkill, N. Y.
Miss A. D. Torrey, Boston.
S. D. Bass, Boston.
C. E. Woodson and wife, Boston.
Miss Eda Woodson, Boston.
W. H. Gregory and wife, Boston.
W. S. Crosby and wife, Boston.
Master S. Crosby, Boston.
A. A. Perry and wife, Weisport, N. Y.
E. Y. Henderson and wife, Weisport, N. Y.
Master F. B. Henderson, Weisport, N. Y.
E. D. Mitchell, wife and child, Weisport, N. Y.
Miss M. D. Mitchell, Weisport, N. Y.
Miss M. S. Mitchell, Weisport, N. Y.
H. Twitchell and wife, Greenfield, Me.
E. O. Coolidge and wife, Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Lewis Fales, Milford, Mass.
D. A. Tilden, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. C. Wilson, Laconia, N. H.
W. E. Pitman, Laconia, N. H.
Miss F. K. Watson, Laconia, N. H.
Miss Watson, Laconia, N. H.
S. B. Fuller and wife, Lynn, Mass.
C. R. Williamson and wife, Philadelphia.
Miss Ella Williamson, Philadelphia.
D. R. Esrey, Philadelphia.
C. S. Capron and wife, Attleboro, Mass.
M. C. Wentworth and wife, Jackson, N. H.
Miss C. A. DePeyster, Vermont.
Miss C. B. DePeyster, Vermont.
[illegible] Tyler and wife, Haverhill, Mass.
[illegible] Greenwood and wife, Philadelphia.
E. L. Foy and wife, Newark, N. J.
Miss Florence Foy, Newark, N. J.
Ezra Hazen and wife, Detroit.
Mrs. E. E. Sprague, Detroit.
Miss Bessie Sprague, Detroit.
Mrs. T. A. Knickerbocker, Troy, N. Y.
Miss Knickerbocker, Troy, N. Y.
D. A. White, Attleboro, Mass.
F. E. Newell, Attleboro, Mass.
B. W. Currier, Boston.
W. T. Parker, Boston.
F. X. Manning, Boston.
W. A. Edwards, Boston.

CLIFF HOUSE.

Mrs. M. Howard, Hartford, Conn.
Miss A. Howard, Hartford, Conn.
Miss [illegible] Howard, Hartford, Conn.
[illegible] Paris and wife, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Miss Catharine Paris, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Miss Susan Paris, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Rev. J. W. Rumple and wife, Philadelphia.
Mrs. R. Sener, Philadelphia.
Miss Isabella Shaw, Philadelphia.
Miss Harriett Shaw, Philadelphia.
G. M. Woodruff and wife, Litchfield, Conn.
Miss Bessie Woodruff, Litchfield, Conn.
Mrs. A. F. Upton, Fitchburg, Mass.
Miss Susie Upton, Fitchburg, Mass.
W. T. Richardson and wife, Boston.
Mrs. E. A. Richardson, Boston.
W. C. Butler and wife, Stony Brook, Conn.
A. S. Hoyt and wife, Providence.
F. S. Belcher and wife, Charlotte, Mich.
Mrs. [illegible] Cooke, Charlotte, Mich.
Miss R. Thompson, Charlotte, Mich.
S. M. Curtis and wife, Philadelphia.
Mrs. M. C. Danvier, Philadelphia.
Miss A. M. Lincacey, Philadelphia.
Mrs. C. G. Cooper, Boston.
Miss E. E. Cooper, Boston.
F. Stone and wife, Bangor, Me.
C. H. Drew and wife, Boston.
Mrs. G. S. Moulton, Windsor, Conn.
Miss G. Moulton, Windsor, Conn.
F. W. Gilman and wife, Nashua, N. H.
C. D. Hosmer and wife, Waltham, Mass.
Francis Burrick and wife, Waltham, Mass.
E. E. French and wife, Windsor, Conn.
S. E. Vaughn and wife, Medford, Mass.
Miss I. C. Wingate, Vermont.
S. Partridge and wife, San Francisco.
G. S. Eaton and wife, Portland, Me.
Mrs. M. A. Rice, Boston.
Miss A. C. Gaylord, Boston.
Mrs. W. C. Pierce, Boston.
E. E. Pecee, Boston.
W. F. Farbacks, Boston.
[illegible] Chase, Boston.
Miss F. L. Chase, Boston.
W. C. Chamberlain, Louisville, Ky.
Daniel Donnelly, Baltimore.
[illegible] Wilkinson, London, Ontario.
C. C. Paul, East Boston.
A. W. Tibson, Kensington, Conn.
W. A. Read, Nashua, N. H.
A. G. Bolles, Portland, Me.
[illegible] C. Drake, Boston.
Mrs. R. B. Gleason, New York.
L. E. Smith, New York.

For some time past considerable bad blood has existed between two colored men named Chapman and Martin. The former accused the latter of endeavoring to entice his daughter away from her home. Chapman has at various times sought a row with Martin, and about two weeks ago was arrested while in an intoxicated condition. A revolver was taken from him and he was fined $50 and costs for drunkenness and for resisting an officer. At that time he was searching for Martin, whom he threatened with violence. On the sixth inst. about 10 o'clock the two men met near the Santa Fe passenger depot. Chapman, who was walking down the track, was unaware of Martin's presence until the latter, according to an eye witness, confronted him, with a drawn revolver. Chapman immediately pulled his pistol and the two men stood within twenty feet of each other. Both used threats of violence, and in about ten minutes the row began. A colored woman attempted to induce the men to stop quarreling but to no avail. About twelve shots were exchanged between the two men, who made use of the freight cars standing on the track for barricades. At last Chapman was hit in the fleshy part of his left leg and was taken to his home. Martin came to Officer Gallagher and gave himself up. He was placed under a $500 bond which he furnished. Chapman was also notified that he was under arrest. The affair was observed by several eye witnesses, one of whom stated that Chapman fired three shots before Martin drew his revolver.

We copy from a Grinnell, Ia., paper the following obituary of one who was one of the charter members of the Congregational church in this city. Madame Rouse was a mother in Israel, endeared to all who knew her by her genial, sunny disposition, her unaffected piety, her quick intelligence and her hearty sympathy with all that is good and true.

Mrs. Frances Stead Rouse was born at Eastport, Maine, but when she was only a few years old she moved with her father's family to Detroit, Mich. In that city she resided until her marriage, and seven or eight years longer. She was married in 1840 to Rev. Lucius C. Rouse, who was for about twenty years general agent of the American Tract society, having in charge Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, as his field of labor. Leaving Detroit she lived at Beaverburgh some five years, where her husband was pastor of a Presbyterian church. After this she passed about four years at Nelson, Ohio, on the western reserve, while Mr. Rouse was pastor of a Congregational church. In 1860 she moved to Grinnell, Iowa, and there her husband died in the autumn of 1866. After his death she made her home with her only child, Frank E. Rouse, and in 1873 moved with his family to Colorado Springs, Colo., where her home was till the time of her death, March 4th, 1888. Mrs. Rouse was a great invalid the last years of her life. She early became a professor of religion and was ever after an active Christian worker. At the age of 8[illegible] years she finished her course and closed as a stock of corn fully ripe for heaven. Her mortal remains have been brought here to be laid by the side of her beloved companion.

The Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement company are now occupying their new quarters in the Lagerman block on Bracht avenue. The office is fitted up conveniently and elegantly, handsome carpeted and furnished, and is perhaps the best arranged and most attractive real estate office in the state. The company's property at Green Mountain Falls is being rapidly improved. The land surveys are about complete and about twenty teams are at work on the artificial lake and the streets. The company will continue the publication of the Green Mountain Falls Echo, and will also run a general job printing office. Mr. Charles Stragle, a late arrival from Omaha, Neb., has been established as city salesman and solicitor of the company.

The county commissioners were in session again Saturday and transacted a small amount of routine business. A rebate of taxes on lots traversed by the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad was granted and the following bills were allowed:

E. N. Hiatt	$2 50
Aaron Bailey	40 75
W. H. Barbour	12 00
E. Briscoe	1 25
A. D. Crangle & Co	7 75
M. F. Bowers	4 35
M. F. Bowers	4 00
W. R. Doby	200 00
Wm. Davis	60 00
H. L. Reid	42 00
C. E. Burke	1 85
Wm. Bush	2 25
James Minnie	5 10
A. A. McGivney	107 40
W. E. McCready	5 00
A. A. McGivney	98 10
A. A. McGivney	805 25
A. A. McGivney	44 25
Aaron Bailey	

The board adjourned to meet April 30.

Mr. A. L. Lawton is negotiating with a party of wealthy Texans, who contemplate the erection of a number of residences on the Stratton property, which is to be known as addition No. 1 to West Colorado Springs. Property in West Colorado Springs and vicinity is attracting considerable attention at present. Contractors are at work on the extension of the water system through this property, and numerous improvements are to be made during the coming summer. The entire property, within all probability, eventually will be offered as an addition to Colorado Springs.

The police last Saturday arrested a woman who was parading the streets in men's attire. She was deprived of a revolver found on her person, and locked up in the city jail. The woman has been in the city some time, but has only lately ventured out as a disciple of Dr. Mary Walker. She was taken before Police Magistrate Sheeler in the afternoon, and fined $4, for the double offense of wearing men's clothes and carrying concealed weapons. Failing to produce the amount of her fine, she was remanded back to the city jail. It is supposed that her mind is somewhat deranged.

The children of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Colorado City united with the members of the same order in this city in a public demonstration at the First Methodist church on Saturday last. The children were in charge of Mr. C. H. Gallagher, and in charge of Mr. C. H. Gallagher, and in the afternoon gave an exhibition drill on the streets which attracted considerable admiring attention.

A new school district, which will probably be known as the Stewart district, has been formed from portions of the Granger, East Divide and Stout districts, and the following gentlemen elected trustees: Mr. B. G. Watts, president; S. L. Woolery, secretary, and C. W. Long, treasurer.

Work on Mr. E. E. Stevens' new block on South Tejon street is not progressing as rapidly as was expected, on account of the scarcity of bricks. Mr. Stevens expects a supply within a few days, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Meeting of the Colorado Springs Fire Department Last Evening.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Springs fire department was held Wednesday evening. A large number of firemen were present who manifested a deep interest in the result of the election of department officers.

The meeting was called to order by Chief Ferrin, who requested the secretary to read the ordinance concerning the manner in which the election should be conducted. After the reading of the ordinance the first assistant chief was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. E. W. D. Stovey the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five on credentials. The following committee was appointed: W. Gatewright from the Hoos and Ladder company, A. B. Brisbin from the B. F. Crowe company, E. W. D. Stovey of the Jacksons, G. H. Fowler of the France, and W. L. Wilcer of the College. The committee retired and reported the following delegates entitled to participate in the meeting:

B. F. Crowe.—A. B. Brisbin, C. B. Seccomrige, M. O. Barnes, H. D. Johnson, W. E. Johnson.

Matt France—G. H. Fowler, J. M. Boston, A. B. Cutrie, J. R. Corwin, W. Saxton.

The Jacksons—Ben Jackson, by J. W. D. Stovey, proxy, W. Fowler, by F. A. Mangold, proxy, E. E. Martin, W. H. Merrill, A. H. Wnaite.

Hoos and Ladder—J. W. Gatewright, F. Hayman, J. F. Burns, J. McCabe, W. Bancroft.

College—W. L. Wilcer, F. R. Hastings, Gay Wright, G. W. Kerr, A. B. Baldwin, by F. C. Wilcer, substitute.

The report of the committee was, on motion, accepted.

The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were then presented and on motion were received and placed on file.

Nominations for chief being declared in order, the following names were placed before the meeting:

A. G. Draper, Matt France, C. B. Ferrin, B. F. Crowe, E. E. Martin, Jackson, E. D. Smith, Hoos and Ladder.

On motion the first ballot was declared informal. This ballot resulted as follows:

Ferrin	10
Smith	5
Draper	5
Martin	5

After the announcement of this ballot Messrs. Martin and Smith withdrew their names and a formal ballot was taken which resulted in the election of Draper by the following vote:

Draper	15
Ferrin	5

On motion of Mr. A. B. Brisbin, Mr. Draper's election was made unanimous.

Nominations for first assistant chief being declared in order, Mr. F. A. Mangold nominated Mr. J. F. Pearce, of the Jackson company. There being no further nominations, Mr. G. H. Fowler moved that the secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the department for Mr. Pearce. The motion was lost. A ballot was then taken which resulted in the election of Mr. Pearce.

The meeting then indulged in considerable wrangling over the election for the remaining offices. After several ballots the following officers were elected: Second assistant chief, W. L. Wilcer; secretary, J. C. Parsons.

Over an hour was consumed in an attempt to elect a treasurer, without reaching any definite result, and that office was left blank.

The meeting was then thrown open to the members of the department and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

After considerable discussion and much confusion a motion was made and carried that a committee of five members should be appointed to confer with the city council concerning a change in the fire ordinance to the effect that the election for department officers should hereafter be conducted by popular vote. The chair appointed the committee and the meeting adjourned. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost confusion and disorder, and several times the chair was compelled to call members to order who were taking undue advantage of the freedom of debate to indulge in personalities. The manner in which the election was conducted created a great amount of bitter feeling.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Eustis, furnishes us with the following weather record for the week ending April 9th. Highest temperature, 74° on the 2nd; lowest temperature, 15° on the 8th; highest mean temperature, 48° on the 3rd; lowest mean temperature, 39° on the 8th; weekly mean temperature, 45.6°. Prevailing direction of wind, west.

At the annual parish meeting of Grace church held on Easter Monday, the officers elected were: H. A. Risley, senior warden; Dr. S. S. Solly, junior warden. Vestrymen—W. B. Gastil, Q. Metcalf, G. W. Buckman, Dr. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. J. Monteith, A. Ashby and J. A. Hayes, Jr.

The north room of the building on the southeast corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, recently vacated by Thomas Hughes, is being fitted up for an office for the Cheyenne Lake Town and Improvement company. Lots in this new summer resort will soon be placed on the market.

The W. A. Bell Hook and Ladder company of Manitou will give their annual ball on April 27 at the Saratoga hall. Tickets $1.00, supper per couple $1.50.

COLORADO WEATHER.

The Weather for the Months of February and March

As Recorded by the Colorado Meteorological Association.

The Extraordinary Warmth of February of This Year.

An Unusually Light Fall of Snow on the Plains.

The weather of two months is reported in the present article—the first a winter month by the almanac, yet this year entitled to rank as fairly as the second as the opening of the season of spring. February was warmer this year than last in all parts of Colorado without exception, as shown by the bulletin of the Colorado Meteorological Association; but the difference in favor of the present year is still more strongly marked when a comparison is made with an extended series of years, as can be done at a few stations. Thus Denver's February record for 1888 is 6.6 warmer than for 1887, but 7.0 warmer than the average of fifteen previous Februarys; at Colorado Springs the mean this year was 36.1, showing an advantage of 5.0 over 1887, and of 6.2 over the February mean of eleven years, while at Las Animas the month was no less than 8.1 warmer than the mean of six Februarys preceding. This result seems to have been largely due to the absence of cold waves from the north, but as to the causes which this year stood in the way of the usual outbreaks of Canadian climate, your correspondent must remain silent from lack of knowledge.

Were conclusions to be drawn from this record of temperature in the same hasty manner as is often done in the case of rainfall, it might easily be inferred that the climate of Colorado is growing rapidly warmer. In fact, the rapidity of the change is the most convenient argument against its permanence, for were it to continue at this rate, or—the other month is participating in the advance—would see our climate strictly tropical. In fact, the extraordinary warmth of February has been fully balanced already by the low temperature of March.

The February rainfall was nearly so satisfactory. In the southeastern part of the state (so far as reports have been received, including Colorado Springs, where 0.5 inch fell) there was fully the usual amount of rain and snow, but in other parts there was a deficiency, and this deficiency appears to have extended to the mountains, from the snows on which we must, of course, look for the supply of spring and river water. This deficiency was also continued into the month of March. Thus, at Pike's Peak the usual fall for the two months amounts to three inches of water; but this year to 2.62 inch. A much greater departure than this from the normal is, however, not unusual, and it is quite likely that the supply of snow on the Peak may be brought up this month to the usual amount. A more serious matter is the lack of snow on the plains.

During the month of March—which will be a remarkable month for years to come in the eastern states for its extraordinary snows and savagely wintry weather—the Colorado climate also exhibited something of a lapse. Once in the first week and again in the last the thermometer descended within two degrees of zero, and on the former occasion remained for three days together below the freezing point. The average temperature for the month at this place was only 35.2, when last year we had 43.4. The rain and melted snow amounted to 0.28 of an inch, which was about half the mean amount for March, as derived from nine years' observations.

The barometer during the two months has exhibited some noteworthy movements, the more interesting when we are able to trace the disturbances which were comparatively inoffensive here and in their career across the country, where they have wrought havoc on a magnificent scale. There was no remarkable barometric change until February 10, when a rise of pressure began all over the state. There was a check on the 13th—the warmest day of the month—and then the barometer continued to climb, but at different parts of the state there were differences in its perseverance. On the east the 14th brought the highest barometer at Denver; at Colorado Springs the 15th; and at Montrose and also on Pike's Peak the upward movement continued till the 16th. Thus by the 16th warm and clear weather prevailed all over the state, with a tendency already begun to a diminution of pressure in the eastern part. This diminution of pressure now became rapid and clouds began to gather, while the temperature was still warm and pleasant. By the next day there was general snow over the state, and a cyclone had become fully former, with its center near Colorado Springs. A cyclone, as the word is properly used, means an area of low barometer, extending over hundreds of square miles, into which the air pours from all sides, not straight toward the center, but with a spiral movement around it. Such a cyclone is a very different thing from a tornado, which is what the word "cyclone" usually is made to mean by the newspaper men. A tornado is a local affair, very small in geographical extent, and very mighty in the force displayed; and to the meteorologist it is only one of the side phenomena attending the cyclone. The latter sweeps across states, sometimes from sea to sea; and on its course is sometimes attended on one side—rarely if ever near its center—by more small, and more violent whirls which are true tornadoes. Such was the case with the cyclone which originated in February very near Colorado Springs. A few days later it had reached the meridian of Illinois, where a tornado developed which wrecked the town of Mt. Vernon.

Another interesting case of the cyclonic storm took place in March, causing the great snow blockade of the middle of the month in the eastern states. This storm also appeared on the maps of the chief signal officer for the first time when it was central in southeast Colorado, but later advices showed that it really came from the Pacific ocean, so that its course across the country was as follows: On the evening of the 7th it came into California a few miles south of San Francisco, and with strides of remarkable length arrived at the Rocky mountains in sixteen hours. Here its speed was broken, and it was eighty hours more in reaching Colorado Springs, and eight more in entering Kansas. When about on the state line between us and Kansas, it divided, and one part set out for the great lakes—the most attractive point to your ordinary cyclone to be found on the map of North America. By the 13th this storm was in Michigan, and the next day in Canada, down the St. Lawrence valley. But the other portion broken off at the Kansas line, had a longer and more exciting career. Turning southward into Texas, it made the round of the southern states, and in the morning of the 12th was marching through Georgia, when it turned northeastward, and before night was out on the Atlantic east of North Carolina and Virginia. A damp atmosphere, like that which it now found, is of all others the most beautiful for cyclones, developing them into a vigor which nothing else can produce. According, it was the next day—March 13th—while the cyclone was skirting the coast of the Middle and New England states—that the country in the neighborhood was buried under snow and the chief signal office was obliged to send out a map which was for the most part a blank from lack of telegraphic reports. The storm lingered a whole day south of Nova Scotia and then proceeded along the coast, disappearing on the morning of the 15th off the shore of Newfoundland.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the City Council at its Last Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held Monday evening with Aldermen Lawton, Perry, Stillman, Skinner, Limebaugh and Vaux present, and Aldermen Calaway and Stubbs absent. In the absence of Mayor Dow, Alderman Lawton, president of the council, occupied the chair. The minutes of the proceedings of the meeting held Monday evening, April 2, were read and approved.

Alderman Vaux, of the finance committee, reported that the committee had made a thorough examination of the books of the city officers and city treasurer, and had found them to be correct and in excellent condition.

Alderman Skinner, from the committee on streets and alleys, reported in favor of accepting Rock Island addition to the city. Alderman Stillman moved that the report be adopted, and the motion was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Skinner, Vaux, Perry, Lawton and Stillman.

Alderman Skinner presented a plat of the subdivision of blocks 239 and 240, which on motion was referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the plat of Pike's Peak addition to the city was accepted, provided two technical errors in the abstract should be corrected with the approval of the city attorney. The motion was carried by the following vote: Ayes, Skinner, Lawton, Stillman, Perry, Vaux and Limebaugh.

The annual report of the chief of the fire department was presented and placed on file. It is as follows:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department of this city for the past municipal year. I need hardly remind you of the fact that the damage by fire during the past year has been comparatively slight as compared with previous years. While there have been frequent alarms, the department has rendered such a ready response and worked so energetically that the fires in many instances have been checked almost in their incipiency. The following is a list of the fires which have taken place during the year, together with the dates of their occurrence, the cause, damage and amount of insurance, if any:

Julius Way's barn, June 2, 1887, 4:15 p. m., caused by lightning, damage $50.

O. P. Hopkins' barn, June 20, 9 p. m., caused by a defective stove, damage $15.

Residence of Mr. Moore, September 30th, 9:20 a. m., caused by a defective flue, damage $30.

Barn in the rear of the Catholic parsonage, October 8th, 1 a. m., caused by sparks from the ash pit, damage $25.

Reynolds & McConnell's planing mill, November 24th 4:15 a. m., caused by smouldering fire under the floor, damage $700.

Barn in the rear of Selcomcrige & Son's feed store, January 10th, 1888, caused by a broken lantern, no damage.

Delmonico restaurant, January 14th, 9:15 a. m., caused by a defective flue, damage $8.50, covered by insurance.

Sisac Bros.' store, February 10th, 12:30 p. m., cause unknown, damage $12.50, covered by insurance.

City hall, February 19th, 1:30 a. m., caused by a gas jet, damage $205, covered by insurance.

Antlers hotel, March 11th, 4 p. m., caused by a defective fireplace, damage $25, covered by insurance.

The loss by fire during the year amounted to $1,549, insurance $729, total loss $820.

This is a record of which the department may well be proud, and which fully demonstrates the degree of efficiency which it has attained. Two fires that at the Delmonico restaurant and the other at Reynolds & McConnell's planing mill, were fought under unfavorable circumstances, particularly the former. And the flames gained control on either of these buildings the loss would have reached into the thousands.

So much has been said during the past few weeks concerning the insufficiency of the city's water supply that any remarks on this subject in this report might seem out of place. But I will venture a statement which may give you an adequate idea of the danger which menaces the city from fire. In the northern and eastern portions of the city there are few fire plugs which are of any service in case of fire for the reason that there is no pressure from certain plugs a small stream can only be obtained, and that can be thrown but a very short distance. In a conflagration was to break out in the business portion of the city, the department would exhaust all the water in a very short time.

In view of the growth of the city during the past year and a half, and the prospects of its continuance in the future, it seems to me that the ordinance concerning fire limits and the erection of buildings therein, should be amended by extending those limits. There are at the present time many frame structures in immediate proximity to some of our finest business blocks, and a number of such buildings have been erected in the last year, barely outside the fire limits.

I most cordially second the suggestion made by the fire committee concerning the erection of a hose house in the northern part of the city. The present building is located on private property, the use of which the city enjoys only through sufferance. The necessity for some permanent location and building is self-apparent. The citizens of that section of the city have subscribed most liberally for the purchase of a fire alarm bell, and a permanent place should at once be selected upon which to locate it.

The supplies which in my opinion the department will require during the coming year have been fully covered in the statement made to your committee on fire department at a previous meeting. At present the department has 250 feet of old cotton hose, 500 feet of new cotton hose and 300 feet of new rubber hose; total number of feet of hose, 3250.

Three of the hose carts carry 750 feet of hose each, and the other cart carries 900 feet. The hook and ladder truck carries one 30-foot ladder, one 20-foot extension ladder consisting of a 20-foot ladder and a 12-foot ladder, six feet, one 27-foot ladder, one 20-foot ladder, and two 16-foot roof ladders.

The fire department of Colorado Springs enjoys the reputation of being the best volunteer organization of its kind in the state. The records of its achievements will compare favorably with that of any similar organization. Whatever feelings of rivalry may exist between the various companies, those feelings have never degenerated into disgraceful or unseemly wranglings, and have never interfered with the work of the department. The organization has never had so many members as at the present time, all of whom are fully sensible of the responsibility devolving upon them in view of their connection with the department. I take this means of thanking the council in behalf of the members of the department for the consideration which has been shown them during the past year, and at the same time I would most heartily thank the citizens generally for the substantial interest which they have frequently manifested in the success and operations of the organization. Respectfully submitted,

C. B. FERRIN, Chief Engineer.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 9.

The monthly report of the city treasurer showing a balance of $11,725.23 in the treasury was received and placed on file.

The annual statement of the city clerk for the last municipal year was presented and on motion of Alderman Vaux it was ordered that it be published in the GAZETTE and published one time in the GAZETTE.

The abstract of votes cast at the last municipal election was read and ordered placed on file.

The city clerk stated that the authorities at Colorado City had requested the privilege of attaching another fire plug to the city water works system. On motion of Alderman Limebaugh the request was granted.

The council then adjourned.

On the sixth instant City Clerk E. C. McCreery and Justice of the Peace Corman canvassed the vote cast at the recent municipal election. Strickler's majority for mayor was officially given at 31. The vote in the Fourth ward for Alderman showed one majority for Merrill, and he was given the certificate. The first processes for contesting his seat will have to be taken in the county court, and the city council will have to be enjoined against allowing Mr. Merrill to take his seat.

The ordinance relating to the use of hydrant water for irrigating purposes will hereafter be vigorously enforced. In the First and Second wards the water can be used on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 9 a. m. and from 4 to 7 p. m. In the Third and Fourth wards it may be used on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the same hours. On Sunday it can be turned on between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m.

Passenger Agent Nye, of the Midland, will soon take charge of an up-town ticket office of that road, at the Green Mountain Falls office.

A LARGE PARTY.

The Fourth Raymond & Whitcomb Excursion Party Arrive at Manitou.

The fourth Raymond excursion party of the season arrived at Manitou Wednesday afternoon in a special train of eight Pullman sleepers drawn by two locomotives. The party is in charge of Mr. W. A. Edwards, and is composed of 186 persons who are divided between the Barker and Cliff houses as follows:

BARKER HOUSE.

Mrs. S. D. Van Buren, Fishkill, N. Y.
Miss Marion Van Buren, Fishkill, N. Y.
Miss Van Buren, Fishkill, N. Y.
Miss A. D. Torrey, Boston.
S. D. Bush, Boston.
E. H. Woodson and wife, Boston.
Miss Eva Woodson, Boston.
W. O. Gregory and wife, Boston.
W. S. Crosby and wife, Boston.
Master S. Crosby, Boston.
A. A. Perry and wife, Weisport, N. Y.
F. V. Henderson and wife, Weisport, N. Y.
Master F. B. Henderson, Weisport, N. Y.
B. D. Mitchell, wife and child, Weisport, N. Y.
Miss M. D. Mitchell, Weisport, N. Y.
Miss M. S. Mitchell, Weisport, N. Y.
E. Swicher and wife, Greenfield, Me.
E. O. Coolidge and wife, Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Lewis Pates, Milford, Mass.
D. A. Tilden, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. J. Wilson, Laconia, N. H.
W. H. Ayman, Laconia, N. H.
Miss A. K. Watson, Laconia, N. H.
Miss Watson, Laconia, N. H.
S. B. Fuller and wife, Lynn, Mass.
C. R. Williamson and wife, Philadelphia.
Miss Ella Williamson, Philadelphia.
D. B. Asrey, Philadelphia.
C. S. Cairon and wife, Attleboro, Mass.
M. C. Wentworth and wife, Jackson, N. H.
Miss C. A. DePeyster, Vermont.
Miss C. B. DePeyster, Vermont.
S. P. Tyler and wife, Haverhill, Mass.
C. T. Greenwood and wife, Philadelphia.
E. Coy and wife, Newark, N. J.
Miss Florence Coy, Newark, N. J.
Ezra Hazen and wife, Detroit.
Mrs. H. B. Sprague, Detroit.
Miss Bessie Sprague, Detroit.
Mrs. D. A. Knickerbocker, Troy, N. Y.
Miss Knickerbocker, Troy, N. Y.
D. A. White, Attleboro, Mass.
F. E. Newell, Attleboro, Mass.
B. W. Currier, Boston.
W. H. Parker, Boston.
C. X. Manning, Boston.
W. A. Edwards, Boston.

CLIFF HOUSE.

Mrs. N. Howard, Hartford, Conn.
Miss A. Howard, Hartford, Conn.
Miss [illegible] Howard, Hartford, Conn.
[illegible] Paris and wife, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Miss Catharine Paris, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Miss Susan Paris, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Rev. C. W. Rumple and wife, Philadelphia.
Mrs. R. Sener, Philadelphia.
Miss Isabella Shaw, Philadelphia.
Miss Harriet Shaw, Philadelphia.
G. N. Woodruff and wife, Litchfield, Conn.
Miss Bessie Woodruff, Litchfield, Conn.
Mrs. A. J. Upton, Fitchburg, Mass.
Miss Susie Upton, Fitchburg, Mass.
W. T. Richardson and wife, Boston.
Mrs. L. A. Richardson, Boston.
W. C. Butler and wife, Stony Brook, Conn.
A. P. Hoyt and wife, Providence.
F. S. Decker and wife, Charlotte, Mich.
Mrs. [illegible] Cooke, Charlotte, Mich.
Miss A. Thompson, Charlotte, Mich.
S. M. Curtis and wife, Philadelphia.
Mrs. M. Cravier, Philadelphia.
Miss A. M. Lincoln, Philadelphia.
Mrs. J. G. Cooper, Boston.
Miss J. E. Cooper, Boston.
J. Stokes and wife, Bangor, Me.
C. E. Drew and wife, Boston.
Mrs. G. F. Moulton, Windsor, Conn.
Miss G. Moulton, Windsor, Conn.
E. W. Gilman and wife, Nashua, N. H.
F. D. Losmer and wife, Waltham, Mass.
Francis Burrick and wife, Waltham, Mass.
E. E. French and wife, Windsor, Conn.
S. E. Vaughn and wife, Medford, Mass.
Miss J. C. Wingate, Vermont.
S. Partridge and wife, San Francisco.
G. S. Hunt and wife, Portland, Me.
Mrs. M. A. Rice, Boston.
Miss A. C. Gryton, Boston.
Mrs. W. C. Pierce, Boston.
E. E. Bedee, Boston.
W. F. Earhart, Boston.
J. L. Chase, Boston.
Miss F. L. Chase, Boston.
W. C. Chamberlin, Louisville, Ky.
Danie. Donnelly, Baltimore.
J. Wilkinson, London, Ontario.
C. C. Pate, East Boston.
A. W. Tyson, Kensington, Conn.
W. A. Read, Nashua, N. H.
A. G. Robins, Portland, Me.
C. C. Drake, Boston.
Mrs. R. B. Gleason, New York.
L. E. Smith, New York.

For some time past considerable bad blood has existed between two colored men named Chapman and Martin. The former accused the latter of endeavoring to entice his daughter away from her home. Chapman has at various times sought a row with Martin, and about two weeks ago was arrested while in an intoxicated condition. A revolver was taken from him and he was fined $50 and costs for drunkenness and for resisting an officer. At that time he was searching for Martin whom he threatened with violence. On the sixth inst. about 10 o'clock the two men met near the Santa Fe passenger depot. Chapman, who was walking down the track, was unaware of Martin's presence until the latter, according to an eye-witness, confronted him with a drawn revolver. Chapman immediately pulled his pistol and the two men stood within twenty feet of each other. Both used threats of violence, and in about ten minutes the row began. A colored woman attempted to induce the men to stop quarreling but to no avail. About twelve shots were exchanged between the two men, who made use of the freight cars standing on the track for barricades. Alas! Chapman was hit in the fleshy part of the leg and was taken to his home. Martin came to Officer Gallagher and gave himself up. He was placed under a $500 bond which he furnished. Chapman was also notified that he was under arrest. The affair was observed by several eye witnesses, one of whom stated that Chapman fired three shots before Martin drew his revolver.

We copy from a Grinnell, Ia., paper the following obituary of one who was one of the charter members of the Congregational church in this city. Madame Rouse was a mother in Israel endeared to all who knew her by her genial, sunny disposition, her unaffected piety, her quick intelligence and her hearty sympathy with all that is good and true.

Mrs. Frances Stead Rouse was born at Bangor, Maine, but when she was only a few years old she moved with her father's family to Detroit, Mich. In that city she resided till her marriage and seven or eight years longer. She was married in 1840 to Rev. Lucius C. Rouse, who was for about twenty years general agent of the American Tract society, having in charge Michigan, Ohio and Indiana as his field of labor. Leaving Detroit she lived at Edwardsburg some five years, where her husband was pastor of a Presbyterian church. After this she passed about four years at Nelson, Ohio, on the western reserve, where Mr. Rouse was pastor of a Congregational church. In 1860 she moved to Grinnell, Iowa, and here her husband died in the autumn of 1866. After this death she made her home with her only child, Frank L. Rouse; and in 1873 moved with his family to Colorado Springs, Colo., where her home was till the time of her death, March 4th, 1888. Mrs. Rouse was a great invalid the last years of her life. She early became a professor of religion and was ever after an active Christian worker. At the age of 82 years she has now finished her course and come in as a shock of corn fully ripe for heaven. Her mortal remains have been brought here to be laid by the side of her beloved companion.

The Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement company are now occupying their new quarters in the Hagerman-Hughes-Bradbury block on Pike's Peak avenue. The office is fitted up conveniently and elegantly, handsomely carpeted and furnished, and is perhaps the best arranged and most attractive real estate office in the state. The company's property at Green Mountain Falls is being rapidly improved. The final surveys are about complete and about twenty teams are at work on the artificial lake and the streets. The company will continue the publication of the Green Mountain Falls Echo, and will also run a general job printing office. Mr. Charles Sprague, a late arrival from Omaha, Neb., has been established as city salesman and solicitor for the company.

The county commissioners were in session again Saturday and transacted a small amount of routine business. A rebate of taxes on lots traversed by the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad was granted and the following bills were allowed:

E. N. Platt	$2 50
Aaron Bailey	40 75
W. H. Barbour	12 00
E. Brusoe	1 25
A. D. Craigue & Co	7 75
M. F. Bowers	2 35
M. F. Bowers	4 00
W. R. Roby	200 00
Wm. Davis	60 00
H. L. Reid	42 00
C. E. Burke	1 85
Wm. Bush	2 25
James Mingle	5 10
A. A. McGovney	107 40
W. H. McCready	5 00
A. A. McGovney	98 19
A. A. McGovney	697 25
Aaron Bailey	44 25

The board adjourned to meet April 30.

Mr. A. L. Law on is negotiating with a party of wealthy Texans, who contemplate the erection of a number of residences on the Sheldon property, which is to be known as addition No. 1 to West Colorado Springs. Property in West Colorado Springs and vicinity is attracting considerable attention at present. Contractors are at work on the extension of the water system through this property, and numerous improvements are to be made during the coming summer. The entire property, within a reasonable probability, eventually will be offered as an addition to Colorado Springs.

The police last Saturday arrested a woman who was parading the streets in men's attire. She was deprived of a revolver found on her person, and locked up in the city jail. The woman has been in the city some time, but has only lately branched out as a disciple of Dr. Mary Walker. She was taken before Police Magistrate Sadler in the afternoon, and fined $50 for the double offense of wearing men's clothes and carrying concealed weapons. Failing to produce the amount of her fine, she was remanded back to the city jail. It is supposed that her mind is somewhat deranged.

The children of the Loyal Temperance legion of Colorado City united with the members of the same order in this city in a public demonstration at the First Methodists' on Saturday last. The children were brilliantly arrayed in regalia, and in charge of Mr. C. J. Hoag gave an exhibition drill on the streets which attracted considerable admiring attention.

A new school district, which will probably be known as the Stewart district, has been formed from portions of the Granger, Bassville and Stout districts, and the following gentlemen elected trustees: Dr. E. G. Wales, president; E. J. Woolery, secretary, and C. W. Long, treasurer.

Work on Mr. E. E. Stevens' new block on South Tejon street is not progressing as rapidly as was expected, on account of the scarcity of brick. Mr. Stevens expects a supply within a few days, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Meeting of the Colorado Springs Fire Department Last Evening.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Springs fire department was held Wednesday evening. A large number of firemen were present who manifested a deep interest in the result of the election of department officers.

The meeting was called to order by Chief Ferrin, who requested the secretary to read the ordinance concerning the manner in which the election should be conducted. After the reading of the ordinance the first assistant chief was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. J. W. D. Stover, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five on credentials. The following committee was appointed: J. W. Gatewright from the Hook and Ladder company, A. B. Brisbin from the B. F. Crowell company, J. W. D. Stover of The Jacksons, B. R. Fowler of The France, and W. L. Wilder of The College. The committee retired and reported the following delegates entitled to participate in the meeting:

B. F. Crowell—A. B. Brisbin, C. B. Selcomcrige, M. O. Barnes, E. D. Johnson, W. B. Johnson.

Matt France—G. R. Fowler, [illegible] Bolton, A. B. Currie, J. R. Corwin, W. Saxton.

The Jacksons—Len Jackson, by J. W. D. Stover, proxy; W. Fowler, by F. A. Mangold, proxy; E. E. Martin, W. E. D. Merrill, A. E. Whalte.

Hook and Ladder—J. W. Gatewright, F. Hayman, J. F. Burns, J. McCabe, W. Bancroft.

College—W. L. Wilder, F. R. Hastings, Clay White, G. M. Kerr, A. B. Baird, by E. C. Wilder, substitute.

The report of the committee was, on motion, adopted.

The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were then presented, and on motion were received and placed on file.

Nominations for chief being declared in order, the following names were placed before the meeting:

A. G. Draper, Matt France; C. B. Ferrin, B. F. Crowell; E. E. Martin, Jackson; E. J. Smith, Hook and Ladder.

On motion the first ballot was declared informal. This ballot resulted as follows:

Ferrin	10
Smith	5
Draper	5
Martin	5

After the announcement of this ballot Messrs. Martin and Smith withdrew their names and a formal ballot was taken which resulted in the election of Draper by the following vote:

Draper	15
Ferrin	10

On motion of Mr. A. B. Brisbin, Mr. Draper's election was made unanimous.

Nominations for first assistant chief being declared in order, Mr. F. A. Mangold nominated Mr. C. F. Pearce, of the Jackson company. There being no further nominations, Mr. G. R. Fowler moved that the secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the department for Mr. Pearce. The motion was lost. A ballot was then taken which resulted in the election of Mr. Pearce.

The meeting then indulged in considerable wrangling over the election for the remaining offices. After several ballots the following officers were elected: Second assistant chief, W. L. Wilder; secretary, J. C. Parsons.

Over an hour was consumed in an attempt to elect a treasurer, without reaching any definite result, and that office was left blank.

The meeting was then thrown open to the members of the department and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

After considerable discussion and much confusion a motion was made and carried that a committee of five members should be appointed to confer with the city council concerning a change in the fire ordinance to the effect that the election for department officers should hereafter be conducted by popular vote. The chair appointed the committee and the meeting adjourned. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost confusion and disorder, and several times the chair was compelled to call members to order who were taking undue advantage of the freedom of debate to indulge in personalities. The manner in which the election was conducted created a great amount of bitter feeling.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Hustead, furnishes us with the following weather record for the week ending April 4th: Highest temperature, 71° on the 2nd; lowest temperature, 15° on the 8th; highest mean temperature, 48° on the 1st; lowest mean temperature, 39° on the 8th; weekly mean temperature, 45.3°. Prevailing direction of wind, west.

At the annual parish meeting of Grace church held on Easter Monday, the officers elected were: E. A. Risley, senior warden; Dr. G. E. Solly, junior warden. Vestrymen—W. B. Gaskill, O. Metcalf, G. W. Buckman, Dr. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. G. Monteith, A. Ashby and J. A. Hayes, Jr.

The north room of the building on the southeast corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, recently vacated by Thomas Hughes, is being fitted up for an office for the Cheyenne Lake Town and Improvement company. Lots in this new summer resort will soon be placed on the market.

The W. A. Bell Hook and Ladder company of Manitou will give their ninth annual ball on April 27 at the Saratoga hall. Tickets $1.00, supper per couple $1.50.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. M. Strickler.

Vice President—Chauncey Callaway.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. W. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, F. E. Baxter.

Round Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Lansing, T. H. Lowe.

Foreman of the Round-up—C. S. Duncan.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It was for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $5 50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

The wholesale and retail grocery firm of Nichols & Long has been dissolved, Mr. J. S. Long retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by W. S. Nichols & Co.

Mr. G. O. Nevins of Granger was in the city Tuesday. He states that considerable activity was now manifested at that place owing to the presence of several large grading outfits and surveying corps.

Captain M. L. De Coursey recently purchased of Mr. J. Timmins a tract of 160 acres lying a quarter of a mile south and east of Cheyenne heights. The tract will be platted into residence and villa lots. Over eighty acres are under cultivation.

Superintendent of the Water Works Prostbitt Wednesday for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will attend the annual meeting of the American Water Works association. During his absence the duties of his office will be performed by Mr. Geo. Stringer.

One of the wealthy Texas excursionists who stopped for a few days in our city bought, through the real estate agency of M. Kennedy, the Mrs. McFarland property on North Tejon street, and expects to come here in a few weeks and make this his home.

Mr. J. T. Dory, right of way agent of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, arrived in the city on Sunday and is stopping at The Antlers. His visit to the city is for the purpose of securing the necessary right of way for the Rock Island extension in this locality.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. W. G. Bradbury's grading outfit, consisting of over 100 men and about thirty teams together with a large number of mules, passed through the city on its way east to work on the Rock Island. Mr. Bradbury will make his headquarters at Granger.

Mr. S. L. Sessions has received the contract for erecting a large two story and a half residence for Mr. H. S. Crowell on the northwest corner of Weber and Bijou streets. Work will be begun at once, and the building when completed will cost between $20,000 and $25,000.

The contract for the erection of a new hotel at Green Mountain Falls has been let to Mr. W. G. Rinker. The building will be a large three-story frame structure and will have about seventy lodging rooms together with large dining rooms, bar, kitchen, etc. Work will begin on it immediately.

The board of town trustees of Manitou has organized for the year and the following officers have been elected: H. L. Grafton, city clerk; M. F. Bowers, city marshal and superintendent of water works; T. A. McMorris, city attorney; S. M. Callowes, police magistrate; and L. A. Pease, city engineer.

The Colorado City News has been incorporated under the name and title of the Colorado City Publishing company. The capital stock has been placed at $10,000 divided into one thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars per share. The incorporators are James A. Cochran, Anthony Bott, Alpinus Z. Sheldon and Charles Adams. The directors for the first year are Charles Adams, Anthony Bott and A. Z. Sheldon.

At the annual meeting of the Jackson Rose company held on Tuesday evening the following officers were elected: Foreman—W. D. Merrill; first assistant—S. W. Nye; second assistant—E. M. Gardner; secretary and treasurer—F. C. Parsons.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Jackson delegates be instructed to vote for C. B. Ferrin as second choice of the Jacksons for chief; also that over the first formal ballot in which the delegates find that there has not been ten or more votes cast for Martin for chief they be further instructed to cast their entire vote first and last for C. B. Ferrin for chief.

The first regular meeting of the University club was held on Tuesday evening in the college chapel. There was quite a large audience present who enjoyed the exercises of the evening. A short business meeting was held between half past 7 and 8 o'clock, at which some business of a routine nature was transacted. The exercises last evening consisted of three college reminiscences. Professor W. D. Sheldon gave a short account of his experiences and observations at Yale college. Mrs. John Campbell read an interesting paper on student life at the University of Leipsic, Germany. Rev. Richard Montague closed the exercises with some entertaining reminiscences of Harvard college.

Tuesday morning Ida Padgett, 19 years of age, was adjudged insane in the county court by a jury consisting of C. E. Reynolds, H. A. Strong, G. W. Fross, E. E. Gardner, E. S. Bumstead and Henry Kranz. The unfortunate girl has been living near Florissant with her relatives who are unable to provide for her support in her present condition. She will be kept in the county jail until accommodations can be secured for her in the state insane asylum.

Messrs. D. B. Preston, J. S. Haynes and C. W. Haynes have filed with the county clerk the articles of incorporation of the Charter Oak City Stock and Land company. The object of the company is to buy, sell and lease lands and to erect buildings; to construct and maintain water works, ditches and reservoirs and to own and feed live stock. The capital stock of the company is $20,000, divided into 200 shares of the par value of $100 each. The directors are the same as the incorporators.

Mr. A. Kimball of Chicago, vice president of the Rock Island road, arrived at Manitou with his wife, family and nurse in his private car on Saturday last. They are at the Barker hotel, where the family will spend the season. Mr. J. Coates of Providence, R. I., formerly of this town, and his party of seven spent Thursday at the Barker on their return from the Pacific coast. Sunday Gov. Alva Adams came down from Denver with his family and Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Dickey of Chicago, and registered at the Barker. Never in life at this season of the year was travel in Manitou as good as it now is.

The Manitou Journal of last week contained an article which was copied by another paper in this city to the effect that the result of the survey of Mr. E. S. Nettleton, of Denver, who had been employed to survey the section lines to determine the location of the Grand Caverns at Manitou, was unfavorable to Mr. [illegible], the county surveyor, who had previously run the same lines. Mr. Nettleton testified in court on Tuesday that there was only a difference of two feet between his survey and that of Mr. [illegible] in a distance of 9.7 miles. Considering the distance and the character of the country to be traversed, the agreement of both surveys is quite remarkable.

The enclosure of the base ball grounds and the grand stand is almost complete. Several of the contestants have begun training. The polo ponies are exercised daily and preparations for the opening sports on April 20th are going on rapidly. The track will be ready by the end of this week. Messrs. Erickson & Gough will erect a neat building and will have a stand for sale of refreshments. The baseball team will begin training on Friday for the season's work. The first game of base ball will be on April 21st, probably, and arrangements are talked of for games with the Denver and Pueblo teams of the Western league. The home team will be probably stronger than any ever before put in the field by Colorado Springs.

Articles of incorporation of the Boston Land company were filed in the county clerk's office Tuesday with A. J. Lawton, A. A. McGovney, A. A. Eaton, Cora Campbell and [illegible] Severy as incorporators. The object of the company is to purchase and improve farm lands, to acquire by purchase and sell ditch and water rights, erect houses, lay out and improve town sites and to build, purchase, maintain and operate street railways. The business of the company is to be transacted in this county, and its principal office will be in this city. The capital stock is 500,000 divided into 500 shares of the par value of $100 each. The directors of the company for the first year are A. A. McGovney, A. J. Lawton, S. A. Eaton, C. B. Severy and A. A. Sweet. The property owned by the corporation was purchased at the trustee's sale last week.

The board of town trustees of Colorado City organized for the year at a meeting held on Monday evening. The newly elected mayor, A. C. Brazleton, and Town Trustees Kelly and Buster appeared and qualified. The following city officers were elected: Milan Stone, marshal; Thomas Rose, deputy marshal; J. A. Cochran, town recorder and treasurer; Ben Smith, police magistrate; C. K. Vanatta, city attorney; Dr. Mitchell, city physician; and John Murray, street commissioner. The election of Mr. Cochran was brought about by Mayor Brazleton. A number of ballots were taken, which resulted in a tie between Mr. Cochran and the present incumbent of the office, Mr. J. P. Jackson. Finally a motion prevailed to allow the mayor to vote, which resulted in Mr. Cochran's election. This election was quite a surprise to the opponents of Mr. Stockbridge, whom Mr. Cochran warmly supported for mayor, and who was opposed by Mr. Jackson. It is reported that considerable ill feeling has grown out of the election, which will take some time to decay.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by T. G. Rowe for the week ending April 12, 1888:

CITY PROPERTY.

J. A. Rincoangle to First Presbyterian church, lots 18, blk A, Rio Grande addition.....

M. Kennedy trustee, to W. G. Pollock, lots 19 and 20, blk 8, Boulder Heights addition.....

M. Kennedy to W. G. Pollock, lot 27, Brisco's addition.....

Lester R. Gilbert to W. G. Pollock, lots 21 and 22, blk 8, Boulder Heights addition.....

E. A. Risley, trustee, to J. Wilkinson, n 75 ft of lot 2, blk [illegible] addition.....

E. A. Risley, trustee, to E. A. Hayes et al., lots 9, 10, [illegible] 8, 13, 14, 15 and 16 blk M, D. Russ Wood addition.....

E. A. Risley to [illegible] Sagerman et al., e ends of lots 13 and e ends lots 14, 15 and 16, blk [illegible], e ends lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, blk F, e ends of lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, blk 2, D. Russ Wood addition.....

E. A. Risley to E. A. Hayes et al., ne cr sec nw qr sec 6, [illegible] w 66 w.....

C. C. Dickey to W. W. Arnold, lots 9 and s ½ lot 10 blk 32.....

Eva M. Arnold to C. C. Dickey, lots 3 blk 2 add.....

E. R. Sandridge to L. R. Emrich, lot 30 blk 7.....

G. W. Thorne et al. to G. C. Bradbury, sw qr ne qr sw cr sec 8 tp [illegible] s r 66 w, 50 acres.....

Nettie P. Koppe to A. A. Moulton, n ½ lot 10 Stewart's subd, blk 237.....

W. A. Keener, tr, to [illegible] Sagerman, s ½ lot 5 blk [illegible].....

E. S. Brown, tr, to [illegible] Sagerman, s ½ lot 5 blk 14.....

W. L. Goshen to C. E. Snider, lot 18, blk 1, Goshen's sub add.....

Charlotte A. West to Flora Wisson, 150 ft front on nw cor Tejon and Buenaventura sts.....

M. Parsons to Mary Tucker et al., lots 235 and 237, add.....

Bertha A. de Courtaries to E. N. Courtaries, lots 22, 23 and 24 in blk A, add.....

[illegible] Sagerman to W. A. Keener, trustee, lots 22, blk 269, add.....

E. Low to A. S. Barnard, und ½ lot 2, blk 3 [illegible], add 2.....

C. O. Shields to C. S. and W. N. Burgess, lot 5, blk 123.....

R. G. Kimball to Mary A. Older, n ½ s ½ lot 2, blk 9, add.....

PALMER'S ADDITION.

C. Parrish et al to R. Berrey, lots 17 and 18.....

J. C. Parrish et al, to C. Sellars, lots 21, 22, 23 and 24.....

J. C. Parrish et al, to Nancy J. Sellars, lots 19 and 20.....

O. J. Godfrey to Mary Williams, lot 8 blk 2.....

J. C. Parrish et al to R. Berrey, lots 17 and 18.....

J. C. Parrish et al to A. S. Bury, lot 5, blk [illegible].....

LA VERNE.

W. L. Swift to O. [illegible] Smith, lot 8 blk A.....

W. L. Swift to S. [illegible] Reid, lots 6 and 7.....

W. L. Swift to W. L. [illegible] nswe.....

W. L. Swift to Mary L. Dana, lot 20 blk C.....

W. L. Swift to W. P. Love, lot 5 blk 3.....

W. L. Swift to L. M. Ferguson, lot 2 blk D.....

W. L. Swift to W. [illegible] Foster, lot 23 blk D, and lot 25 blk C.....

W. L. Swift to F. [illegible], lot 2 blk A.....

COLORADO CITY.

Anna [illegible] Watts to Maria W. G. Potter, un ½ of lots 29 and 30 blk 81.....

A. Bolt to [illegible] Sims, lots 20 and 21, blk 220.....

MANITOU.

Grace Keaton to M. F. Sandbeck, lot 6, blk 6, Manitou sub.....

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

West Colorado Springs Co. to First Presbyterian church, lot 6, blk [illegible].....

CAHN'S ADDITION.

Ida L. Wicks to F. M. Auld, lot [illegible], Cahn's addition.....

GRANGER.

Granger Land and Town Co. to F. M. Wood, lots 8 and 9, blk [illegible].....

GLEN PARK.

G. W. Skinner to D. T. Skinner, lots 22 and 23, blk 8.....

Skinner Bros. et al to G. W. Skinner et al., und lots 13, 14 and 23, blk 8.....

PALMER LAKE PROPERTY.

W. F. Thompson to W. C. Thomas, lots 4 and 5 blk 25.....

FOUNTAIN PROPERTY.

A. E. Crelvar to A. S. Dana, lots [illegible], Reed's add.....

Fountain Town and Improvement company to E. Alexander, lots 14, 15, 22 [illegible] 27, Reed's add.....

G. S. Barnes to A. E. Crelvar, lots [illegible], Reed's add.....

Fountain Town and Improvement company to D. McFadden, lots [illegible] 15 [illegible] 32 and [illegible] 6 blk 39, Reed's add.....

Fountain Town and Improvement company to Margaret Quinlen, lot 9 blk [illegible], Reed's add.....

S. P. Deesz to L. Briar, lots 13 and 14, blk 20 and lot 16, blk 21, Reed's add.....

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

R. Jones et al to D. Wilson, und ½ nw qr sw qr sec 4 and ne qr se qr sec 5, tp [illegible] s r 65 w, except 1 acre in se cor of sw cr sw qr sec 5, formerly conveyed to [illegible] Russo.....

W. A. Bell to A. B. Bonnell, n ½ ne qr and se qr nw qr and n ½ se qr and sw qr se qr and ne qr sw qr sec 25, tp 15, s r 66 w.....

C. E. White to C. E. Roe, all of ne qr sec 4, tp 14, s r 67 w, village of D. & R. G. R. R.....

C. E. Roe to E. L. Eaton, trustee, w ½ of sw qr sw qr sec 31, tp 13, s r 63 w.....

C. E. Roe to D. B. Fairley, trustee, all of ne qr sec 4, tp 14, s r 67 w, village of D. & R. G. R. R., also w ½ of nw qr sw qr nw qr sec 5, tp 15, s r 66 w.....

Lue S. Wisson to Charlotte A. West, se qr se qr sec 31, s ½ of sw qr and sw qr se qr sec 32; se qr sw qr sec 33; sw qr se qr sec 34, except part deeded to D. B. McCain, all in tp 15, s r 65 w. Also w ½ of nw qr sec 4; ne qr of nw qr sec 5 and n ½ of ne qr sec 8, all in tp 16, s r 65 w.....

Mr. James A. Lowrie and daughter of Denver have returned to Colorado Springs for the summer.

Superintendent H. C. Ray, of the Deaf Mute institute, has gone to Mississippi to attend the conference of principals and superintendents of deaf mute schools which meets at the Mississippi state institution on the 14th inst.

On Wednesday night two masked highwaymen waylaid a citizen of Manitou, who was driving alone on the road between that place and Colorado City. He had but a small sum of money on his person at the time, and this the highwaymen failed to find. Yesterday Marshal Bowers arrested two tramps who were suspected, but their connection with the deed could not be proved and they were released.

There now forty-two men at work on the large hotel at Green Mountain Falls. A car load of building material was shipped yesterday. The Colorado Midland railway will construct a Y at the Falls where the daily suburban and excursion trains will run before returning to Colorado Springs.

The jury in the Rinehart & Snider case which was brought to decide the ownership of the Grand Caverns at Manitou, returned a sealed verdict yesterday morning in favor of Rinehart. The defendants under the law will have the privilege of another trial.

The lecture given last evening by Bishop Warren at the Methodist church on the Queen's Empire, was quite well attended. Bishop Warren returned from a somewhat extended visit to China last Christmas and the lecture consisted of a recital of some of his personal observations and investigations. He gave an interesting narrative of the government, customs, religion and character of the Chinese, together with a general description of the country. The lecture was entertaining throughout.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending April 13, 1888:

GENTLEMEN.

Adamson, Master Buell Hull, B S	
American, W H	Jameson, Wm
Ainsworthy, Henry (2)	Jimeson, Wm
Bainter, Matt	Jones, A P
Balcer, Jim	Knowles, Bill
Ballard, A Hovey	Kosper, Jacob
Barret, Bert	Leavy, P F
Bartlett, C C	Lewis, Grant
Baxter, Wm J	Long, Christ
Bird, J F	Mahing, David
Blanchard, R	Martin, Jenobebo
Bowman & Son	Masterson, P J
Boyer, C A	Hall, Charley
Bolington, Dan	Nevin, W W
Boyd, Vincent	O'Brien, Wm F
Briggs, R T	Parry, Elias R
Brownback, W G	Prise, W L
Brown, James W	Reynolds, H B
Brush, James	Richmond, Frank (2)
Butler, Wm	Robinson, George T
Butler, John	Rowton, Wm
Campbell, Charles	Shinneman, Ben F
Camtrai, J M	Snow, J B
Casey, James P	Stewart, Grant
Coldiron, E J	Sullivan, Jim
Crooks, W W	Taggard, Henry
Dalton, Wm	Tore, L C
Denny, L	Wagner, Dr. Clinton
Dorr, Louis	Walden, Josephus
Dunham, C	Walsh, S W
Fenelon, Thomas	Watking, James (2)
Fewell, H P	Wilcox, M C
Foote, Thos R	Wood, O
Butler, James	Woodmansee, E G
Gill, Robert	Youman, W H (2)
Hensley, John	Young, H
Herrington, Grant	Younger, Presly
Hood, John	

LADIES.

Allen, Miss N L	Loomis, Miss Rosa
Allen, Miss A M	Manning, Mrs M
Ashby, Mrs H	Melin, Miss Nannie (2)
Ayer, Mrs Carlo	Miller, Miss Maggie
Balmer, Mrs Nannie B	Moore, Mrs Rose E
Bater, Mrs Pheoo	Nichols, Mrs C
Baxter, Miss Mary	Noble, Miss Mary
Board, Miss Elizabeth	Norman, Miss Fannie
Blandin, Mrs Fanny	O'Brien, Miss Mary
Brown, Mrs Jennie	Peterson, Miss Lena
Cameron, Miss Annie	Potter, Miss Cora
Campbell, Mrs Elizabeth	Reed, Miss Myrtle
Carroll, Miss Katie	Reed, Miss Nellie M
Coleman, Miss Lizzie B	Richardson, Miss
Cooke, Miss Ellen F	Richardson, Miss Agnes
Cook, Mrs Della	Riley, Miss Laylie
Card, Mrs Sam	Rose, Miss Anna
Daniels, Mrs Addie	Shepler, Nora
Daily, Maggie	Sherb, Miss Ella
Dolansky, Miss Jennie (2)	Smith, Miss Effie
Douglas, Mrs Marc has	Stone, Lizzie D
Ford, Emma	Stone, Miss N E
Foster, Miss Dora C	Strong, Mrs P O
Freeboth, Miss May (2)	Tarrus, Mrs E J
Hall, Miss Lydia	Tibbitts, Mrs Mary
Hoffman, Miss Cat	Willcott, Miss Cora
Hogan, Letta M	Walker, Miss Anna
Holmes, Mrs Mattie	Wells, Mrs J W
Kenney, Mrs Mary	Williams, Miss Edna
King, Miss Sallie	Wuerth, Mrs. Annie
Lee, Mrs Kate	

FOREIGN.

Arellano, Jesus	

PACKAGES.

Barton, Cora	Jones, J M
Butler, Mrs Emma	Locke, Wm
Hapgood, Mrs S E	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must ask for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. F. LOVE, P. M.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Hemenway, dealer in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 15 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.			
Butter, creamery, ⅌ lb	35	@	40
Butter, ranch, ⅌ lb	30	@	35
Butter, eastern, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Eggs, ranch, ⅌ doz	25	@	30
Eggs, state, ⅌ doz	20	@	25
Cabbage, Cala., ⅌ cwt	3 50	@	5 00
Onions, ⅌ lb	3½	@	5
Potatoes, ⅌ cwt	1 85	@	2 00
Turnips, new, ⅌ cwt	1 75	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	5 00		6 00
Corn, ⅌ cwt	1 20	@	1 25
Oats	1 25	@	1 30
Wheat, ⅌ cwt			1 75
Oats, ⅌ cwt	1 30	@	1 45
Bran, ⅌ cwt	30	@	35
Flour, ⅌ cwt	2 50	@	2 75
Meal, ⅌ cwt	2 00	@	2 20
Graham, ⅌ cwt	2 30	@	2 40
Hay, (Colo.) ⅌ ton	18 00	@	22 00
Hay (Kan.) ⅌ ton	15 00	@	
GREEN FRUIT.			
Apples, ⅌ bbl	7 00	@	8 00
Oranges, ⅌ doz	15	@	30
Lemons, ⅌ doz	30	@	40
Grapes, Malaga, ⅌ box	30	@	35
Pears, ⅌ box	2 50	@	3 00
Bananas, ⅌ doz	40	@	50

BORN.

BAUR—On April 7th to the wife of A. R. Baur, a daughter.

O'BRIRE—To the wife of D. O'Brire, a son.

DIED.

MCKAY—In this city on April 7th, Mrs. Elizabeth A. McKay, aged 41 years.

EMBARR—At Stanley Park on the 8th instant, of pneumonia, W. E. Embarr, aged 42 years.

MCCOY—In this city, on the 10th instant, of pneumonia, J. M. McCoy.

CLARK—In this city, on the 12th instant, [illegible] Clark, of New York city.

PRIEST—In this city, on the 13th instant, Mrs. Mary Price, of this city, aged 68 years.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and rent, at Aiken's. 4-18-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At the ranch of the late Susan F. Fancher, three miles south-east of Monument, all the live stock belonging to the same, consisting of forty head of horses, and eighty head of cows mostly grade Jerseys. For particulars inquire of C. D. Ford, Monument. w-c-24-5

F. E. DOW.

Spring is almost here and finds me fully prepared to meet all the demands for spring clothing, underwear, neckwear, hats, etc. During the past two weeks my stock of ready made spring clothing has been greatly augmented and I have now one of the finest and most complete lines in the city. I am offering it at ridiculously low prices, considering that the season has fairly opened. Do you want any thing in the line of spring neckwear? I have it. All the latest styles can be seen in my windows and show cases. Spring hats, too, in such variety, and at such prices as have never before been known in Colorado Springs. If you want a pair of new shoes remember I am now handling some exceptionally fine goods, the prices of which it is impossible to duplicate in the city. Come and purchase your spring goods before the rush begins.

F. E. DOW.

dwa-1-ly

GIRLS.

A charming book for girls by the famous MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

"And the girls who enjoy the reading of it will not fail to hand the book round to their brothers, and to those of the older sex in whom they have an interest."—*Methodist Times, London.*

Dr. Phillips Brooks says: "Its tone is healthy and true. These are great qualities."

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Tastefully Bound. Price $1.00.

A Bundle of Letters

TO BUSY GIRLS.

A book of practical sense that should be in the hands of every girl.

BY MISS GRACE H. DODGE,

Member of the New York Board of Education.

"*Josiah Allen's Wife*" says: "It is one of the best and most helpful books I ever read."

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "There is a world of sense and practical truth in this valuable book."

Woman's Journal, Boston, says: "No class of girls can be more usefully employed than in reading and discussing the points suggested in this excellent book."

16 mo, cloth. Price, 50 cents.

Send for new catalogue. Mention this paper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS,

18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

THE MANITOU HOUSE

—AT THE—

Charter Oak Ranch,

(Located twelve miles south of Colorado Springs.)

His stock can be seen at the ranch. All places at owner's risk. P. O. address, Colorado Springs. C. W. HAYNES & CO. we-17-tf

THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can double you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things in a year, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

we-3-1y

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

State of George Beckwith, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of George Beckwith, late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the Court house in Colorado Springs, at the next term, 1888, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 13th day of February, A. D., 1888.

SYLVIA A. BECKWITH,
Administratrix.
we-2-4

ESTEY & CO.

Dealers in

HARDWARE.

Stoves, Tinware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & CARRIAGES.

Champion front and rear cut mowers.

Champion self-rakes and droppers.

Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.

ESTEY & CO.

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

we-1-tf

PETERS & POWELL,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN DRIED LUMBER,

SHINGLES.

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs

MIDLAND SALOON,

Colorado City, Colo.

NO. P. ROHMAN,

Proprietor

wf-19-tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., April 10th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, that he intends to commute same to a cash entry, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of County court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on May 21st, 1888, viz: George W. Reeser, H. E. No. 518, for the w ½ se qr, ne qr se qr and sw qr ne qr, sec 28, tp 12 s r 71 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Eli Ashby, Thos. F. Houghton, William Kelley, and John Wilson; all of Florissant P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Also the following named settler, who will make her proof before the clerk of County Court of El Paso County, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 23d day of May, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., viz: Lucy P. Cook, D. S., No. 3,724, for the s w qr, sec 14 tp 13 s r 71 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Walker, Bion Wilcox, F. G. House, and Jerome Winchell; all of Florissant P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Also the following named settler, who will make his final proof before the clerk of the County Court of El Paso County, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 23d day of May, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., viz: Robert D. Smith, D. S., No. 5,676, for the s ½ ne qr, and n ½ se qr, sec 11, tp 14 s, r 71 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Malcom C. Hoysden, Samuel E. Long, George Pope, and James S. Hampton; all of Florissant P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

wd-14-6 H. R. PENDERY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 27, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land office at Pueblo, Colo., on May 25, 1888, viz: Carrie C. Heston, Pre. D. S. No. 8,328, for the n ½ of sw qr, sw qr se qr sec 1 and nw qr nw qr sec 10, tp 5 s, r 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Hall, S. G. C. Hall, Wm. F. Dixon, Catherine Dixon, of Colorado Springs, Colo., required by commissioner's letter "G" of March 1, 1888.

And you, John Hopkins, who made Pre. D. S. No. 13,120 for part of this land are hereby specially notified to show cause on or before date of proof way said Carrie C. Heston should not be allowed to make proof and cash payment for said land.

wd-7-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Pueblo, Colorado, on May 7th, 1888, viz: Martin V. Setzer, preemption D. S., No. 11,165 for the s ½ qr, sec 33, tp 18 s r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred Buck, John Bickerton, W. L. Cross, A. L. Amend, of Franceville, Colo.

we-24-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the 21st day of April, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., the following described lands, viz: 40 acres ne qr of ne qr, section 16, township 16 south, range 66 west; minimum price per acre, $2; improvements, none.

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order, and each tract will be sold as 40 acres—be the same more or less.

TERMS—Timbered lands, cash at sale; other lands, 30 per cent cash at sale—balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in Section 18, Act of April 2, 1887. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention of becoming such.

A. SAGENDORF,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners.

we-24-4

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COL., March 17th, 1888.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Ryan, against James Milner for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 1012, dated May 7th, 1886, upon the nw qr, sec 9, tp 13 s, r 64 w, in El Paso County, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said James Milner did not plow, or break, or cause to be plowed or broken, five acres of said land during the year ending May 7, 1887, that no portion of said land has been plowed or broken up to this date, that said tract of land is in a state of nature. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear before the Judge of the County Court of El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, on the 18th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

w-c-24-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 5, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Pueblo, Colo., on April 21, 1888, viz: Frederick P. Buck, H. E. No. 3836 for the nw qr sec 30, tp 14 s r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bickerton, M. V. Setzer, Al Amend, L. M. Weaver, all of Franceville, Colo.

wo-Y-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.